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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Pistol Resolutions Indefinitely Postponed in the House.

The Same Disposition Made of a Ten-Minute Rule.

Salaries of Officers of Allegheny County.

Exemption of Coal Companies from Taxation Negatively Reported.

Adjournment of Both Houses till Monday Night.

SENATE.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1875.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To reimburse Mr. Waters, of Uniontown, for clothing furnished to soldiers' orphans.

Fixing the salaries of county officers in counties having over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. It fixes the salaries of Allegheny county as follows: Sheriff, $7,000; Prothonotary, $5,000; Recorder and Prosecuting Attorney, $5,000; Register, Clerk, and Treasurer, $4,000 each; Coroner and Controller, $3,000 each; Assistant District Attorney, Jailor, County Solicitor, Engineer, and County Commissioners $2,000 each; County Detective $1,200. All fees go to the county and state treasuries. The bill applies only to officers hereafter elected. Supplement to Wallace's City act.

The bill to repeal section 7 of the act fixing corporations, so as to exempt coal companies, was reported negatively.

The following were read in place:

Mr. Heilman—To extend the mechanics' lien to work and materials used in pavements.

Mr. Ermentrout—To prevent cattle from running at large.

Mr. McKinley—To submit to a popular vote the question of the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia.

The bill authorizing borough councils to create sheriffs was postponed for the present.

The bill requiring recorders to keep general indexes of deeds and mortgages as discussed, amended and passed to a third reading. The amendments made today will probably be reconsidered on Monday.

The Senate was then to-day, only thirty minutes being present. No other business was done.

Adjourned till Monday evening at eight o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Petroff, of Philadelphia, offered a solution to raise a committee of three to investigate the facts about pistols being carried Monday night. After discussing, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 75, nays 71.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Shoen—To amend the penal laws, increasing the punishment of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Fortenbaugh—Making an appropriation for a homœopathic insane hospital.

Mr. Fincher—Supplement to the Landlord and Tenant act.

Mr. Talley—Exempting from taxation machinery used for manufacturing and baking purposes.

Mr. Jackson—Supplement to the Free banking law.

Mr. Withington—Enlarging the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; also for the erection of workhouses and the employment of the poor.

Mr. Graham—To reimburse W. A. Tayler, of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphans School.

Mr. Faunes—Relative to insolvent debtors.

Mr. Wolfe—For the erection of poor houses in the several counties of the State.

Mr. Losch—Regulating the manner of creasing the indebtedness of the several counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Mitchell—Authorizing the appointment of Chaplains of the Senate and House.

Mr. Dickey—Relative to entering satisfaction of judgments.

The House spent nearly two hours disposing two resolutions, both looking to establishing a ten-minute rule for speeches. Both were finally postponed indefinitely.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1875.

The House, for a wonder, actually got to work this morning, and did a little business, but it had to extend the hour of adjournment in order to get that little done, wrangled for nearly two hours in the attempt to get up the Philadelphia Municipal bill for amendment, after it had been referred to a committee of conference, and the committee had reported on it. This was a most extraordinary attempt, as it could have been made only in this extraordinarily inefficient House. A bill which has come from a conference committee can be amended only by referring back or appointing a new committee, and this the House found out, after flouncing about nearly two hours in the most lamentable ignorance of legislative rules. The report of the Conference Committee was finally adopted, and the bill goes to the Governor.

The House then passed, finally, House Bill No. 1, which is Mr. Graham's bill for regulating future elections of city and school officers, and to provide a uniform date for the commencement of their terms. This bill cannot now, it is feared, be got through in time for the ensuing February election. It will go over in the Senate today and be referred, and is not likely to be reported before Tuesday or Wednesday next. If reported with amendments it will have to go over another day, until amended, and both Houses will probably adjourn on Friday of next week to the Wednesday following the February election, all the members desiring to be at home at that time.

This is the first and the *only* House bill which has yet passed that body. It also took up and passed through first reading one six bills, three of which were Senate bills. Quite a number of bills were referred from committees, and then the House, being astonished at its first and last unusual impulse of industry, adjourned, as it has to be hoped the impulse may continue; and as Mr. Mitchell pended the members into passing a resolution for three afternoon sessions next week, there is ground for the trust that something practical will be done. Shame, if failing else, may drive the majority into taking an effort.

The Pipe Line bill was on the calendar of bills for reading in the Senate, to-day, but it was not reached; and as the bills which were read a first time to-day will come up on second reading to-morrow, and several of them will excite a warm discussion, there is no probability that the bill referred to will be reached for some days yet. There are several large bills ahead of it, all of which will consume time, such as the two pending Insurance bills, read a first time to-day, the Compulsory Education bill, the bill to codify the laws relative to the insane, and several others. The chances are that it will not be under headway for a week to come, and there is also a probability that, when it is taken up, it will be reconstituted to the committee on Corporations, for the purpose of changing its form so as to bring it under the Wallace act, and for the purpose, also, of giving Philadelphia a hearing upon another Board of Trade having asked that privilege.

The insurance bills, read a first time, today, are likely to excite a good deal of discussion, as will also the Compulsory Education bill, when it comes up. There does not seem much prospect of the passage of the latter bill, which is regarded as too much of an experiment to venture upon at present.

Among the bills read to-day was one to establish a nautical school in Philadelphia, the education of boys as seamen. The idea would indicate it to be a harmless whole local bill, for the benefit of Philadelphia alone; but one section of it appropriates $50,000 annually to the support of the school, to be taken out of the State appropriation of a million to the common schools, one-third of which is to come out of Philadelphia's share of the million appropriation. Thus the school would get the school fund of Philadelphia, $667, and the school fund of the State, $1,332. A very kind and good-natured thing Philadelphia to ask the people of the State to take that sum out of the fund being to them, to keep up a local school to educate seamen for the benefit of Philadelphia alone. The school is no doubt a good one, and one which Philadelphia itself should establish and support; but I want to see why the schools of Greene, Fayette, Washington and other counties should have their annual appropriation from the State cut down one-twentieth for the benefit of a school in Philadelphia which they can have no possible interest.

The file of Senate bills shows seventy reported for action, some ten of which were reported negatively. At the same stage last year the number reported was only three. This indicates a pressure of bills ahead of last winter, and that the work of the session is also further advanced. There are, however, fewer bills of primary importance, this year. The most of them are short, and many of them merely supplemental of previous legislation, or designed to repeal local acts. The codification of the acts relating to the insane is an exception, and is, so far, the only one. Several are repetitions of bills defeated or lost last year, and the prospect for most of these is no better now than it was then. SPECIAL.

TILTON AGAINST BEECHER.

The Day Spent in Reading Love-Letters.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The Brooklyn City Court opened this morning. All the parties involved in the Tilton-Beecher case were present. The court room was as crowded as ever. Mr. Tilton resumed his place in the witness chair. He was shown a letter, and said: This is in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher; I cannot remember the time it was sent. The letter was read; it stated that the writer sent Tilton an inkstand with the letter, which he hoped would be of service to him. Another letter witness identified as Mr. Beecher's; it was dated March 16, 1866, and addressed to Mr. Tilton, tendering love and sympathy to him. A third letter, in the same writing was also identified. It was dated June 3, 1867, alluding to his (Tilton's) religious opinions, and expressing confidence in his developments.

Witness then continued: When my wife left home she took only my love and good will, and that she has still; the publication of her and my correspondence was not made either through or by my procurance; it was published by the Chicago *Tribune* through the advice of my counsel, Judge Morris; he made an examination of all letters found in the house; the letters were selected by Judge Morris for publication; the representative of that paper did not see the original documents during my early consultations with Judge Morris I put all correspondence into his hands, and he recommended that they be published, and good taste required that it be published in a paper outside of the city; I did not communicate with my wife on the matter; the copies of the letters were taken by stenographic reporters, who copied them from the original letters.

A letter was shown to witness, and his attention directed to a certain paragraph. This is an extract from one of Mrs. Tilton's letters. Mr. Fullerton objected to it being read. Mr. Evarts had just begun the sentence, "Its praise worthy, but its abuse," and here he was brought up by cries of "Stop, stop!" from the counsel on the other side, which excited the laughter of the spectators. The Court overruled the objection, and Mr. Evarts read the extract.

The witness continued: There is no date to the document in which this extract is printed, but if I saw the letter from which it is taken I could tell the date; I think it was February 5, 1868; I do not know whether the date which I observe in the corner of the extract is correctly printed or not. Another letter published in the morning papers, dated February 3, 1868, and dwelt on the influence of love.

Witness was shown a paper and asked if that was a letter he had written, in his own handwriting. He replied that it was in the handwriting of Augusta Maverick, and was a page of his original statement.

Mr. Evarts read a passage in a letter which was dated February 26, 1868; the passage began: "To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse is sin." The witness continued: I thought my wife regarded adultery as sin, and because of that I copied this extract from her letter.

Mr. Shearman read some letters from Mrs. Tilton to her husband in 1868. They all expressed the deep love which she bore towards her husband, and mentioned the names of persons who called to see her during at her house when he was away from home, declaring how happy she would feel when he would be with her again.

The witness stated, after being shown a letter: I do not remember, when this letter was written; if Mrs. Tilton was residing in Brooklyn at the time, cannot give you the exact date of the births of my children, as I have not got any memorandum; when I wanted to know I always applied to Mrs. Tilton. I went into my new home in August, 1870, and this letter was written shortly after my occupancy of it.

Mr. Shearman read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, telling him how much she rejoiced in his home-coming, and how glad the children would be.

Referred to the crowded condition of the church on the previous Sunday and the earnest labors of Mr. Beecher. Another letter, dated February 1st, 1868, was read, which also bore testimony to her joy at his return home, and related a visit from Susan B. Anthony, being much pleased with her talk. The letter of February 22d, 1869, informed him of the death of Mrs. Monroe, who came over sympathetically as the loss of Paul's funeral. The letter of February 7, 1869, referred to the death of her son Paul, which occurred in the previous summer of 1868. About half an hour before the usual recess was taken, Mr. Moulton entered the court room with his friend and they took seats behind the jury.

After recess Mr. Tilton took his place on the stand, and ten minutes were consumed by the defense in searching among their papers for letters required for identification. These were read by Mr. Shearman. One, dated September 28, 1866, recounted Mrs. Tilton's love for her husband, which was the latest shade, greater than ever, and declaring that she was happy in his love. This was identified and placed in evidence.

Another letter, February 18, 1868, stated that on Sunday she was prevented from writing to him by a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Ovington. The letter declared she was always faithful to him, had ever been and would be evermore.

A number of letters from Tilton to his wife were then read and placed in evidence. An epistle written from Laporte, Ind., contained the information that he was reading a book entitled "Griffith Gaunt," which was a story of jealousy. It was foolish, he went on in the letter, to be jealous without cause, but if with cause much more so. Another letter was written in the cars in Northern Indiana, in 1866, reviewing and criticising the book "Griffith Gaunt," which he stated he had just finished. It contained a good plot but was not well written, and he had imbibed from it none of its principles. In a letter from Quincy, Ill., December, 1866, he says he has just written to his little girls, and longed to be home. He never felt as he did this winter, or had such a homesickness over him.

Mr. Shearman read an additional number of letters written by Tilton to his wife, while on his lecturing tour, and which all breathed deep love and unbounded affection and life-long attachment and his entire unworthiness of such entire devotion. These letters were published entire during the early stage of the scandal.

Mr. Shearman proposed to read a portion of a letter from Mr. Tilton to his wife, written at Cincinnati, in 1865.

Mr. Beach objected to a portion of the letter only being put in evidence, and contended that it should all be read.

Mr. Shearman stated that he would only leave out that portion of it relating to General Grant's father and mother.

The Court permitted this portion to be left out, and the letter was read and put in evidence.

Mr. Shearman then returned to the reading of Mrs. Tilton's letters to her husband, of which he read about a dozen.

Mr. Evarts read a letter written by Tilton to his wife in December, 1868, in which he complained of being worried by business and growing old before his time, having rarely ten minutes of leisure. The troubles he had were of his making, however, in the letter stated. The witness said this letter was written in his office, in New York.

Mr. Evarts said there were certain letters which he desired to have from the other side, on Monday morning, and of these he read a list of the dates borne by the epistles he desired, and also some letters of Tilton's which counsel wished to read and have placed in evidence.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1875.

KEMBLE AGAINST DANA—THE JURY DISAGREE.

The libel suit of William H Kemble against Charles A. Dana, for a publication in the New York *Sun* of alleged libelous charges affecting Kemble's character, was concluded this afternoon, the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict. When the counsel for the plaintiff, in his address to the jury, seemed to intimate that the date of the letter of Kemble to "Old Captain Titian" had been altered from the 1st to the 20th in the *Sun* office, Mr. Bartlett, Sr., who had arrived, indignantly and loudly exclaimed: "It is an infamous, lying charge. I don't care whether it came from a human being or a fiend from the pit of darkness. It is a lie! Yes; that is the word."

TELEGRAPHERS' ANNUAL BALL.

The annual ball of telegraphers, at Tammany Hall, was largely attended by telegraph officials and operators. The order of dancing was announced on a "giant sounder." Among the prominent electrician s present, were E. C. Boileau, of Philadelphia; F. Voorhees De Graw, of South Amboy, N. J., and Albert L. Sink, of Utica, N. Y. The German was led by Miss Jennie Willis, assisted by her sister, Annie Willis, and the Misses Turner. The evening's festivities closed with a cavatina from Rigoletto, by Miss Maguire, and the rendition of "The Heart Bowed Down" by George Cumming, of Springfield, Ohio.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

The House Strikes Out the School Clause,

AND PASSES THE MEASURE.

No Likelihood of the Senate Taking Similar Action,

NOR WOULD THE PRESIDENT APPROVE IT.

Bill to Increase the Revenue to be Introduced Next Week—Tea and Coffee to be Left Free.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1875.

Civil Rights Bill.

The Civil Rights bill has finally passed the House by a vote of 158 yeas to 98 nays. The only Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. R. R. Butler, Critchfield, Harrison and Thorahurg, of Tennessee, Lofland, of Delaware, Snowden, of Maryland, Phelps, of New Jersey, Sloan, of Georgia, Smith and Thomas, of Virginia, and Stanard, of Missouri. The bill as passed is the one reported from the Judiciary Committee, with the school clause stricken out. The striking out of this clause makes the bill very unsatisfactory to many more extreme Republicans. General Butler voted to strike out the clause as a matter of expediency. Nearly all his colleagues from Massachusetts voted to retain it. The crowd in attendance today, both upon the floor and in the galleries, was as large as upon the previous day. But for the warning given by the Speaker, that no demonstration would be permitted, the announcement of the result would unquestionably have been received with applause by the five or six hundred negroes who thronged the galleries. Members generally express thankfulness that the question has at last been settled, for it has been the most irritating question that has yet come before this Congress. At one time, during Gen. Butler's speech, there was a fair prospect of another such scene as occurred yesterday, but happily it was prevented. Great doubts are expressed of the acceptance by the Senate of this bill, and if they do not accept it there is to be an effort made to throw the whole question into a conference committee, finally to settle it there. The passage of the Civil Rights bill in the House to-day will, in all probability, be the end of that measure. The tone of conversation amongst influential Senators displays such a diversity of sentiment that it is admitted that any harmony of action is utterly impracticable.

Senator Morton Speaks.

Senator Morton, who, from the beginning, has taken a deep interest in the Civil Rights bill, when informed this evening of its passage and that the school clause was stricken out, remarked: "That is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out." If the bill should come up for action in the Senate, an attempt would be made to restore this provision. The Senator says that in States where the colored population is to small to warrant the maintenance of separate schools by legislation, they would be left in ignorance.

The President's Views.

But, even were the bill to be passed by both Houses, with the school clause in, it would not receive the President's approval, as he has expressed himself as opposed to mixed schools, and thinks that this question and several matters can only be settled by time and the gradual dying out of existing prejudices, and not by legislation.

Increasing the Revenue.

There is an inclination in the Committee of Ways and Means to complete their bill to increase the revenue by a levy of additional taxes, so as to present it early next week. They will also urge prompt action, in order to prevent speculation. It is now almost definitely decided not to attempt to raise any portion from tea and coffee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

LONDON, February 5.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen, in her speech, says:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*:—My relations with all foreign powers are friendly. The peace of Europe continues unbroken, and I trust it will remain so. I shall do my endeavors therefore. The conference at Brussels on the usages of war, has been concluded. My Government has carefully examined the reports of its delegations, but, considering the importance of the principles involved, the widely divergent opinions therein expressed and the improbability of their reconciliation, I have not thought proposals for further negotiations. The Serrano government in Spain has ceased to exist, and Prince Alfonso has been proclaimed to the throne. The question of recognizing him, in concert with other powers, is now before my Government, and a decision will not be long delayed. I earnestly hope that peace will be speedily restored to that great and unfortunate country. Exertions for suppression of the East African slave trade have not been relaxed. I confidently trust they will result in the complete extinction of that traffic, which is equally repugnant to humanity and injurious to legitimate commerce. The differences between China and Japan, once threatening war, are now happily adjusted. I have learned with pleasure that my minister was largely instrumental in effecting this result. The past year has been one of general prosperity and progress throughout the colonies. The Gold Coast shows a steady advance in the establishment of civil government; peace has been maintained and slavery abolished. Henceforward there will be freedom there, as elsewhere. I shall doubtless have your concurrence in any measures which it shall be my duty to adopt insuring a wise and humane system of administration in Natal. An ample harvest has restored prosperity in India. By the blessing of Providence I was able to entirely avert the loss of life which was apprehended from the famine.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The trade of the country has somewhat fallen short, but there has been general prosperity, supported by an excellent harvest. Reductions of taxation have led to a steady increase in the consumption of the necessaries of life, and such articles as contribute to revenue."

The Queen recommends the repeal of exceptional statutes in relation to the peace of Ireland, and the enactment of laws for the transfer of land and the reconstruction of the judicature. She also recommends the passage of acts for the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes, for the consolidation of sanitary laws to prevent the pollution of rivers and for the establishment of the office of public prosecutor.

DEBATE ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 5.—In the House of Lords, to-night, an address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved and seconded. Earl Granville remarked that the list of new measures proposed by the Government was meagre, and he thought that to leave the question of the recognition of King Alfonso open to parliamentary criticism, was unprecedented.

The Duke of Richmond replied that the government would decide that question on its own responsibility.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the address, the Marquis of Hartington said he trusted that Don Carlos would not be recognized as King of Spain until there was some proof that he would rule in accordance with the wishes of his people. The address was adopted in both Houses.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 5, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 5-8@93 7-8; do for account, 93 3-4@93 7-8. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¼; do 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 93; Erie 25¾; preferred 41. Tallow 43s 9d@44s.

PARIS, February 5.—Rentes 64 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 9,700 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 14,000 quarters, including 7,000 quarters American. Red Western spring wheat 8s 7d@8s 9d. Corn 30s@30s 6d. Tallow 42s. Bacon 48s 6d for long clear middles. Refined petroleum 8¾@9d. Shorters 34s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Refined petroleum, 29½ francs.

Mexico.

The Protestant church recently established in Acapulco, Mexico, by Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Presbyterian mission, was attacked by an armed mob on the 26th of January. Mr. Hutchinson escaped to an United States man-of-war in the harbor. General Mejias, commandant of the castle, ordered out troops and charged on the rioters. Four Mexicans and one American were killed, and eleven wounded. An investigation is in progress.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal, as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham. Senators Hamlin, Sherman, Stevenson, Fenton and Washburne were appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

HOUSE.

At a quarter after twelve, after speeches had been made on the Civil Rights bill by Messrs. Shanks, Phelps, Kellogg, of Connecticut, Southard, of Ohio, Monroe, of Ohio, Merriam, of New York, Lewis, of Illinois, Burrows, of Michigan, Williams, of Michigan, Phillips, of Kansas, and Garfield, Mr. BUTLER called the previous question.

Mr. SHANKS, in the course of his speech, caused the Equal Rights plank of the Democratic platform of 1872 to be read, which created a burst of laughter all over the House, which was again and again renewed. When he announced that he would offer it as preamble to the bill, Mr. BUTLER accepted the substitute.

All twenty minutes to one Mr. BUTLER rose to close the debate on the bill, and the scene presented in the House has rarely been surpassed. Every gallery, including the diplomatic, the ladies', etc., was crowded, and nearly a thousand persons crowded around the doors, endeavoring to obtain admission. Before Mr. Butler commenced his speech, a motion was made to admit ladies to the floor, but objection was made by Mr. Niblack.

In the course of his speech, Mr. BUTLER caused to be read a petition to the Mississippi Legislature, in which a white man asked that seven disfranchising statutes may be repealed, so as to enable him to proceed under their right at common law and the State statutes and, having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred, but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; *and provided further*, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution, respectively.

Section 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the territorial, district, or circuit courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. And the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with power of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except that in the first instance action according to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination in all such cases. *Provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by virtue of this act or otherwise, and any district attorney who shall willfully institute and prosecute proceedings other than are required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction thereof, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year; and in case a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such district attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution, respectively.

Section 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

Section 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be conducted by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under such rules and regulations as the courts are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

Mr. CESSNA—The battle is over and the result is before us in the shape of a mouthful bill. I ask consent, now, that the Senate bill be taken from the Speaker's table, this bill substituted for it, so as to save time.

Messrs. SPEER and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected.

The bill was sent to the Senate as an original House bill, without any relation whatever to the Senate bill already passed.

The House, at 5:40 adjourned till to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Cimbria, from Hamburg, has arrived at New York.

Tsaetien, son of Prince Chun, has been proclaimed Emperor of China.

Five notorious counterfeiters escaped from the St. Louis jail night before last.

The order changing the location of the supervisors of Internal Revenue, has been formerly revoked.

The French Assembly has adjourned till next Thursday without taking final action on the Ventaron bill.

Small pox is raging in the Cook county, Illinois, poor house. Thirty-seven persons are said to be suffering from it.

A fire at Tiffin, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed a grist mill, owned by Reuben Keller. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,000.

The prospects are that the depositors in the Freedmen's Savings bank will not receive over forty or fifty cents on the dollar.

The Hiram Smith flouring mills, in Wheatland, Monroe county, New York, were burned Thursday evening. Loss $25,000.

The last ballot for Senator, in the West Virginia Legislature, resulted: Walker 21, Price 16, Johnson 13, Bennett 20, Scott 5.

Rev. Leighton Coleman has formally declined the Episcopate of the Northern Wisconsin diocese, to which he was recently elected.

The West Virginia Senate, yesterday, passed the bill for the removal of the State capital to Wheeling. It is thought the House will do likewise at an early day.

The Minnesota Senate yesterday unanimously passed the House resolution calling on W. m. S. King to clear himself of the subsidy charges and resign his seat in the Forty-fourth Congress.

The Spanish government has requested Senor Zovilla to travel abroad, in consequence of his detection in an intrigue with the Republicans. He left Madrid for Paris last night.

It is said that Governor Davis, of Minnesota, is willing to abandon his party affiliations, subscribe to the Democratic platform, and divide the patronage of the Senatorial office with that party, if it will assist him in the present crisis.

Thus far eight bodies have been discovered in the ruins of Beaufort Asylum, Quebec. It is reported that one of the escaped lunatics, named Fleury, has killed his sister, at Three Rivers, with an ax.

Senator Carpenter arrived in Milwaukee yesterday, from Madison. About one thousand persons met him at the railroad station, detached the horses from his sleigh and drew him through the principal streets. He promises to address his fellow-citizens before leaving for Washington.

Pinchback has resorted to the unusual means of addressing a memorial to and distributing it among the Senators, urging them to take speedy action on his credentials as Senator from Louisiana, and saying his own good name and the interests of that State suffer by delay.

The Puddler's Strike.

We learn that the mill of Messrs. Lloyd, Son & Co., which has been running for a few weeks to supply special orders, will shut down again to-day until a reduction in the wages is agreed to by the men.

The other mills will also soon shut down, so that all the boilers will be out of employment until the difficulty is settled.

The Scale Business at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

In reply to a statement in the Springfield *Republican* that "business is unusually dull at St. Johnsbury," &c., the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Caledonian* of the 29th ult. says: "The Fairbanks Scale Company is executing a large order for scales, just received direct from Russia." And the same journal adds: "A member of the firm informed us the present week that their orders for scales so far this year had been almost double that for the same period last year."—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Adjourned Meeting—Interesting Reports of Officers—Election of Inspectors—The New Hospital Building—Appropriation asked For.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Mr. Jacob P. Slagle, President, in the chair.

The Health officer made report for the month of January showing 212 nuisances abated, suits instituted 1; permits to clean issued, 32.

Receipts from permits and other sources $114 00. Expended $13 59. One case of small-pox was sent to hospital.

The report was accepted.

The monthly report of the city Physician was also read and accepted.

PHYSICIAN'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Dr. Snively, in his January report, says: The death rate, which was unusually low during the mild weather of December, averaging but 48 deaths per week, began to increase in a very decided way with the advent of extremely low temperature, which, commencing December 30th, 1874, continued without intermission until January 29th, 1875, a period of twenty-two days. During this time the thermometer ranged from 30° to 12° below zero, the mean temperature being 19°.

The increased mortality during the first three weeks of the month was mainly in persons of advanced age, and those enfeebled by chronic diseases. The total deaths for the month ending January 30th, was 286, a weekly average of 71, being considerably above the mean rate of the year 1874.

The death rate for the month was equivalent to 24.43 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. There were 66 deaths of infants under one year of age, and 56 of children under five years. The number of deaths of persons seventy years of age and upwards was 26, or a little over 9 per cent. of the total mortality. Consumption caused 31 deaths, and 65 were due to diseases of the respiratory organs, of which number 45 were charged to pneumonia. There was a slight decrease as compared with the previous month, which is shown by the following statement:

	No. of cases reported.	No. of deaths.
Scarlet fever	62	23
Typhoid fever	45	13
Cerebro-spinal fever	3	1
Diphtheria	7	1
Measles	8	2
Whooping cough	11	1
Small pox	7	0
Varioloid	3	2
Puerperal fever	3	2
Erysipelas	3	1
Total, January, 1875	154	55
Total, December, 1874	191	82
Reduction	37	9

MEAT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Meat Inspector Lindsey reported for the quarter ending December 31, 1874, showing condemned meat &c., as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Veal, pounds	250		
Beef, pounds	300		
Poultry, barrels	1		
Fresh fish, barrels	1		
Sweet potatoes, barrels	1		
Cattle, head	1		
Stock shipped East, from the East Liberty stock yards, during the quarter ending December 31, 1874	32,700	55,650	34,800
October	35,130	53,295	34,950
November	33,370	52,392	33,785
December	101,199	172,258	103,535
Total	34	99	101
Dead stock	101,165	172,159	103,434

Inspector says: There has been a marked improvement among the butchers with whom I have had trouble heretofore, in the quality of meat offered by them for inspection. I have had to give notice to use the wise precaution of sending for me, when they think they have anything not strictly wholesome and fit for food for market, which secures to them redress on the cattle dealer, and prevents the mortification of exposure by having the same condemned at their places of business in the market.

The report was accepted.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Dr. McCandless, from the committee appointed to consider the number of officers and salaries necessary, made a report, made a majority and a minority report. The minority report was that of Dr. McCandless. The report of the majority recommended that the Health Officer, Physician, be authorized to employ an assistant secretary when required by press of business to assist in writing, and to be paid not exceeding two dollars per day for the time necessary to keep up the business of the office. They recommend that the salaries of the assistant, clerk, and inspectors be subject to such reduction as may be made in the salaries of other city employees.

The minority report of Dr. McCandless recommends that the Health Officer direct one of the Inspectors to assist in the office when business requires such assistance, and that the salary of the Inspectors be made six hundred dollars each per annum. That the Board reserve the right to reduce the number of said Inspectors at any time by vote of a majority of the Board the number is unnecessary.

Dr. Asdale presented another report, signed by a majority of the committee, and being a transcript of the minutes of the meeting of the committee. It recommends that the Health Officer and Physician be authorized to temporarily employ a clerk at not to exceed two dollars per day for each day actually employed. Also, that the force of Inspectors be continued as at present, in number and pay, providing that the right is reserved to reduce at an average rate per week, to correspond with the reduction of pay of other employees of the city.

After considerable discussion on the matter, Dr. McCandless moved for a reduction in the salary of Inspectors, the report of Dr. Asdale was substituted for the majority report presented by Dr. McCandless.

Further discussion was then had, and the report was amended fixing ten per cent. as the reduction to be made, and the report, as amended, was then adopted.

Dr. McCandless then moved that the reduction be made at once, for the present month, and the Inspectors paid.

It was understood by those voting for the reduction that the full rate should be paid during the busy season.

ELECTION OF INSPECTORS.

It was decided to go into an election for six Health Inspectors, and nineteen names of applicants were submitted. The election was held by ballot. On the first ballot Messrs. J. J. Lawson, Louis Walther, Thomas Harding, Nicholas Jones and Albert Mariner were elected, each having a majority of all the votes cast.

On the second ballot for a sixth officer there was no choice, and Mr. John Becker was elected on third ballot.

All those chosen are the officers of the past year.

THE HOSPITAL BUILDING.

Bids for the erection of a temporary hospital building were then opened as follows:

Jacob Lauer	$1,562 00
E. J. Davis	1,246 00
Dunlap & Mann	1,245 00
M. F. Casaday	1,720 00
Fisher & Eakin	1,574 00
Adolph Hartz	1,350 00
M. F. Kimball, bid No. 1	840 00
M. F. Kimball, bid No. 2	970 00
John Kinsey	1,100 00
Robert R. Reno	1,270 00
Charles Brown	1,267 00
W. J. Dick & Co.	1,200 00
Alfred Lawton	1,425 00
McDonald & Jackson	1,395 00

The awarding of the contract was postponed until next meeting, when the amount of the appropriation shall have been ascertained.

The following standing committees were announced:

Finance—Messrs. Slagle, McCann and Thomas.

Sanitary—Messrs. McCandless, Graham, Backofen, Fleming and Asdale.

Hospital—Messrs. Arthurs, Fleming, Graham, McCann and Asdale.

Printing—Messrs. Backofen, Thomas and Arthurs.

The second and fourth Fridays at 3 P. M. were fixed as the regular meeting time.

On motion the Finance Committee was instructed to make an appropriation to the amount of $25,000.

The Sanitary Committee was instructed to ascertain what other buildings will be wanted on the hospital grounds.

Adjourned.

A Female Imposter.

Margaret Robbins has been arrested and held to bail, in Philadelphia, for collecting money under false pretense. She had a letter signed by Miss Lucas, and a petition authorizing her "to collect money for needy sufferers in Pittsburgh." On applying to Passmore Williamson for a donation, her credentials were examined and found to be fraudulent.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, stationary and rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds and somewhat higher temperature.

For the Gulf States, falling baromet

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

THE Post terms the Civil Rights bill "iniquitous." Is the preamble also, in its opinion, thus vile?

A NEW "Church of Gon" chapel is to be dedicated in Harrisburg, to-morrow. This would be encouraging, but for the fact that the Democratic members of the House never stay at the Capital over Sunday.

IN THE selection, by the English Liberals, of that intellectual nonentity, the Marquis of HARTINGTON, as the leader of their party, in place of GLADSTONE, they have superseded a great man with a vacancy.

THE editor of the New York *Tribune* thinks that the Senator-elect from Wisconsin is an improvement on Senator CARPENTER. In the same sense in which WHITELAW REID is an improvement on HORACE GREELEY, we suppose.

EVEN the Springfield *Republican* now admits that the BUCKALEW system of limited voting to secure minority representation, which was adopted in the new Constitution of this State, "has turned out badly," and commends the report of the revisory Commission in favor of its abandonment.

AN IMPORTANT alteration in the method of taking depositions for evidence in the United States Supreme Court has been agreed upon by the House Judiciary Committee. It is that depositions may be made before one United States Commissioner, instead of four, as at present required.

THE *Iron Age* announces that the National Association of Stove Manufacturers will meet at the Palmer House, Chicago, next Wednesday, the 10th instant. In view of the importance to the trade of matters which will come before the meeting for discussion, a large attendance is expected.

THE appointment of Second Assistant Postmaster General ROUTT, as Governor of Colorado, said to have been determined on by the President, promises to prove thoroughly acceptable to the now disorganized Republicans of that Territory. The result of the next election, therefore, will probably be a general rout for the Democrats.

THOSE Louisiana White Leaguers make excellent witnesses for the Republicans, on cross-examination before the Investigating Committee. MACE, one of the counsel for the "Conservatives," who has taken a prominent part in the White League movement, in this manner most ruinously marred his direct testimony, the other day.

SOME of the Democratic editors hope that one of the first acts of ANDREW JOHNSON, when he takes his seat in the Senate, will be to "introduce articles of impeachment against GRANT." Articles of impeachment can be introduced only in the House. A bushel of malevolence to a thimble-full of brains is out of all reasonable proportion, Messieurs Ignoramuses.

THE defeat of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty appears to be satisfactory, all around. Canada, it was found, did not want it any more than we did, and even Great Britain, which negotiated it, was content to let it go by the board without an effort to save it. The free traders and the smugglers will mourn over its death, but no one else will shed a tear on the doleful occasion. The friends of American industry have every reason to be satisfied with the result.

AN EASTERN scientist has made the interesting discovery that certain plants are carnivorous, catching and consuming insects, and being endowed with a regular stomach and digestive organs. In the Northern States alone, it is said, twelve such species are found, almost every muddy pond containing one or more of them. The interval between animal and vegetable life thus becomes less and less. Presently, perhaps, we shall even be able to tell where Sunset Cox belongs.

HUNTINGDON county, a few years since, was able to give 800 to 900 Republican majority. Last year it gave a part of the Democratic State ticket a majority. Now we notice that the Huntingdon *Journal* is exceedingly anxious to manage State politics. Would it not be better to devote its attention to its own county, first? When it has succeeded in healing the factious fights which have disgraced that county and frittered away its once magnificent Republican majority, it will be able to speak much more authoritatively in State matters.

THE complete returns of the English Board of Trade for last year show that while the wheat receipts from the United States in 1872 were 8,606,403 cwt., in 1873 they had increased to 19,742,726 cwt., and in 1874 to 22,038,552 cwt., or nearly a threefold increase since 1872. The total receipts of wheat in Great Britain last year were 41,479,400 cwt., so that more than half of the whole amount was taken from this country. The prospects are also good for a large demand from us right up to the next harvest, which now promises to exceed any previous one.

THE new United States Senator from Wisconsin appears to be a small specimen of a statesman; but what better was to be expected when the choice of a successor to CARPENTER was offered to the Democrats by the bolters? They very naturally chose the most insignificant Republican they could find. They dreaded CARPENTER because he is a giant in intellect, and they concluded that a political cypher was better, for them, than one whose hard blows they had so sorely felt. The day of small things comes inevitably whenever the Democrats are left to choose the candidates for whom they expect Republicans to vote.

THE significant fact is presented, for the consideration of those Republicans who were so credulous as to look to the Democrats for "Reform," that in New Jersey, the Democratic House of Representatives has been compelled, by a thorough exposure of the truth, to remove its chief clerk for corrupt practices resorted to by him to secure his election. The party did its best to prevent the removal; but when the evidence of corruption was made public, it was too palpably direct to be disregarded. Corruption in New Jersey, and disgraceful inefficiency in Pennsylvania are the natural results of the Democratic victories in those States in 1874. Can any Republican who helped to bring about the "change" tell us of any advantages that have resulted from it?

THE *Post* characterizes the Civil Rights bill as "an iniquitous public measure." The first resolution in the platform adopted by the Baltimore Convention in July, 1872, was as follows:

"We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political."

Nothing more than this is demanded by the Civil Rights bill, even in the extreme form in which the late Senator SUMNER presented it. WEBSTER says the word "iniquitous" denotes, among other things, "an invasion of the rights and privileges of others, usually by fraud or usurpation." Perhaps, in the light of the resolution we have quoted, the *Post* will explain its meaning further.

DOES the advice given by the Pope to Don CARLOS, to get out of the way of ALFONSO, as King of Spain, the latter being a true son of the Church, come in to sustain the views of Archbishop MANNING, or those of GLADSTONE, in their controversy about the interference of the Pope in the purely civil affairs of nations? If the Pope can interfere in Spain, and say who shall or shall not be King, may he not as readily interfere in Great Britain and say that the members of the Church shall not render civil allegiance to the reigning authorities? The greater includes the less; and the right to dictate who shall be King would naturally be held to include the lesser power of determining the matter of allegiance to the King. The weight of this fresh instance is clearly upon GLADSTONE'S side.

THE water famine throughout New England and Western New York is assuming a really alarming character. Not only have many of the large factories been obliged to suspend work, but there is great distress among farmers and stock breeders, who in many cases are obliged to transport their stock or bring water from a great distance. In the towns and in the country alike the supply of water from the cisterns long since failed. The wells are almost all dry, and those from which so much as a dipper full of water can be obtained at a draught are jealously watched and guarded. The only source of water-supply for thousands of families, both for washing and drinking, since the first of December, has been the melting of snow, and this resource has now become so precarious as to excite continual alarm lest the slender supply should entirely fail. It is a repetition of the experiences of every country, that as lands are denuded of forests, the streams grow feebler, the springs dry up, and the supply of water from these sources lessens each succeeding year. Yet hardly any body appears to heed the lesson properly.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, by refusing, on the ground of a second marriage, to sanction the consecration of Dr. DUDLEY as Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, has revived a question which was long ago discussed with great earnestness in the English Church. Most persons, we fancy, have been under the impression that the question had been settled for all time by the memorable debate in which Dr. PRIMROSE, the renowned Vicar of Wakefield, took so conspicuous a part. Dr. PRIMROSE, as careful readers no doubt remember, was a "stanneh monogamist," and wrote largely on the subject, but he quite failed to silence his antagonists, and unless we mistake, the uniform practice of the English clergy has been in accordance with their view. In other words, Dr. PRIMROSE failed to convince sound churchmen that the fact of a second marriage is any disqualification for the office of either priest or bishop. To the unbiased lay reader it seems strange that the Apostle PAUL'S words should ever have been so interpreted as to fix such a stigma on marriage. It is true that the Apostle does not appear to have been at all enthusiastically in favor of matrimony, as the times then were. Indeed, some champions of woman's rights charge him with positive hostility to the feminine moiety of the race. The charge is of course absurd, such hostility being wholly incompatible with the general character of the man as disclosed in his writings and life. Perhaps, however, it does appear from his epistles that he was not what would now be called "an admirer of woman." At any rate he indulged in no metaphysico-poetical refining about "woman's distinctive nature," which some readers find so edifying and elevating in the writings of some of the champions alluded to. It may be, as some allege, that in common with his contemporaries, he knew nothing of the romantic or chivalrous sentiment with which, a few centuries later, the best men learned to regard all women. It is more probable, however, that amidst the responsibilities of his mission and the terrors of his frequent surroundings, he saw into the relations of the human race too far and felt too deeply for a moment to indulge in any such fine sentiment, even if the necessary conditions had been present. The poetry of Paradise Lost shows that the doctrine and the belief of PAUL regarding the relations of men and women are not incompatible with a very high degree of the romantic feeling. And yet MILTON is almost, if not quite as much as PAUL, abhorred by the reformers referred to.

But we have wandered from the text in which the Apostle affirms, among other qualifications, that a bishop must be a (*not the*) husband (or man) of one wife (or woman). So runs the original text: "a man of one woman," a translation which suggests the origin of the notion that the Apostle intended to designate a man who had not been twice married. But when one reflects that polygamy was no uncommon practice among the various peoples to whom PAUL preached, a practice perhaps not wholly unknown even among new converts to the Christain faith, one can hardly help accepting the rule as designed to exclude polygamous divines from the episcopal office.

A STRANGE case of surgical quackery has lately been exposed and punished in Paterson, New Jersey. One Dr. RICARDO, called in to attend a little boy of nine years, named WALTER SCHAEFFER, who had fallen and broken his arm, bound up the limb so tightly and unskillfully that gangrene set in and the member had at last to be taken off to save the child's life. It seems that RICARDO either knew absolutely nothing about his profession or he had conceitedly made up his mind that certain novel methods of his own imagination were alone right. The former, however, appears the more probable theory. On his second visit to the patient, he saw that his treatment had been all wrong, but evidently he didn't know even how to set about correcting his mistakes, and he was wholly unwilling to have another physician called. To save his own reputation was his only concern, and this object, it should seem he thought, could be most easily effected by killing the boy and thus preventing the exposure of his ignorance. He therefore prescribed morphine and left large doses to be administered at regular intervals, assuring the child's mother that he would certainly die. And assuredly he would have died, if the prescription had been followed. But the mother had ceased to confide much in the doctor and withheld the morphine. Dr. RICARDO has been tried for malpractice, and sentenced to pay $5,000 indemnity, and he having been also charged by the grand jury with the attempt to kill the boy, his trial for the alleged offense began a few days ago. We have not heard the result. Though there may not be many quacks quite so bad as RICARDO, there are too many. If all the doings of such practicioners could be known, if their blunders and their lucky escapes could be exposed and published, the general public which employs them would be startled and possibly instructed.

EVERYTHING is progressing satisfactorily at BURDEN'S steam mills, at Troy. Thirteen furnaces are working double time, and the puddlers have succeeded in producing six heats to each turn. Puddlers from other places, also, are constantly arriving. At the GRISWOLD Steel Works, in the same city, however, one of the workmen was murderously, and in all probability fatally, assaulted on Wednesday morning, by a gang of dissatisfied strikers, it being the fourth assault perpetrated upon workingmen employed at the same works by desperate assassins. The Messrs. BURDEN, to assure the certainty of protection for their operatives, employ between thirty and forty special policemen of their own for this purpose. If there be one right more inviolable than another, it is the right of the working man to work at such prices as he may choose to accept, and of the manufacturers to conduct their own business without the interference of unlawful authority. Both of these are matters of grave and vital importance. In this respect the striking iron boilers of our own city have set an example of law-abidingness worthy to be imitated throughout the country.

IN THE British Province of New Brunswick free schools have recently been established by the Legislature. They are free from all sectarian character or bias, neither is the Bible read nor religion taught in them. And yet news comes that in the town of Caraquet, on the coast of New Brunswick, some hundreds of French fishermen, instigated by the Catholic clergy and a Catholic newspaper of the place, have openly rebelled against the schools, violently assaulting and injuring some prominent supporters of the schools. In a struggle between the rioters and the police of the town, a constable was killed and also one of the rioters. It is at once horrible and discouraging to think that in the present enlightened age such scenes for such cause can take place. Those fishermen are of course poor, ignorant people, who have no conception of the injury they are thus inflicting or trying to inflict on their families.

"TANNIN" is a plant which grows wild throughout the West, and can be obtained almost as cheaply as prairie hay. It will grow anywhere, where the seed is sown, and when once started seeds itself, like other weeds. Experiments lately made in Iowa, in tanning leather by the use of this plant instead of bark, show surprisingly successful results. The time consumed in the tanning process was exactly three weeks, and the profits per hide amounted to $2 45. When it is considered that the leather interest is the second in importance in the United States; that the Eastern States produce seven-eighths of the leather made, and that the West furnishes most of the hides, paying the transportation both ways, the importance of the discovery to that section of the country may be inferred. The cost of tanning by this process is shown by the experiments named to be less than half that of the ordinary method.

And now the gentle Seneca savage appears in Congress as the owner of a railroad right of way in Cattaraugus county, New York, the lease of which it is desired to ratify.

The newspaper publishers of Boston will contribute over sixty thousand dollars to the Postoffice Department under the new law.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Last month New England lost $1,023,475 by fires.

The Grand Jury of Lucas county, Ohio, have pronounced church rallies illegal.

It is complained that oyster canners water their stock. It is an uncanny trick.

The postal business of all the leading cities makes constant and gratifying progress.

The grandeur and sublimity of Niagara Falls, just now, are said to be strikingly wonderful.

One of the fashionable social clubs of Boston glories in the title of the "Cheap and Hungries."

Washington possesses the only deaf mute college in the world. It isn't the Capitol, however.

Great as is the suffering caused by the scarcity of labor, that due to liquor drinking is much greater.

Texas has 400,000 children of school age, of whom only 187,000 are enrolled. Texas is a Democratic State.

The Baltimore petroleum trade have large orders for oil to be shipped for Europe in the next two months.

Two Indianapolis girls have applied to become members of the Western Press Association. Let 'em get married.

The indications throw a gratifying color upon the prospects of spring business everywhere, whatever its nature.

Jefferson Davis died at Quincy, Florida, a few days since it was not the ex-rebel President, however, but an honest planter.

The wickedest man we know of is in jail in Iowa, for stealing a thousand dollars' worth of Bibles and peddling them.

A number of Indianapolis school-teachers have recently died from overwork. The average Hoosier cranium is very thick.

All reports from the Northwestern pineries agree that there will be fewer logs cut this season than for many previous years.

The little town of Columbus, Georgia, has sixty-one colored persons who are real estate owners, and their property aggregates $33,325.

Very large amounts of silver are being constantly exported from England to India. One steamer recently took out £416,000 for Calcutta.

The lake steamers are already contracting for large quantities of bulk grain, at extremely low rates, to be moved on the opening of navigation.

The extent of bankruptcy in England is shown by the aggregate liabilities of the bankrupts, which, in 1873, were £14,287,468, and last year £16,184,812.

A Minnesota Dogberry has decided that stealing rails from a fence is not stealing at all; that a fence is part of the realty, and real estate cannot be stolen.

There are now three mints in the United States, one at Philadelphia, one at San Francisco and the other at Denver. Chicago bids fair to carry off the next.

If refined petroleum is to be taxed, an export tax will need to be levied on the exportation of crude oil, or foreign nations will buy the crude and refine it at home.

How to "go West" without paying tribute to the Boston and Albany road and the New York Central, is the little puzzle over which the Boston mind is still expanding its activities.

The unprecedentedly large number of divorces taking place in Maine has begun to attract attention. Four hundred and eighty-seven divorces were decreed in that State last year.

The *Courier-Journal* complains that New York is always trying to ape Louisville in some way. A great deal of drunkenness and general diabolism does run riot in Gotham—fact.

By means of a pair of single spring tongs recently invented, railroad employees are now enabled to couple cars without the slightest danger of getting their hands smashed during the operation.

The Indiana Legislature is petitioned to pass a law fixing definitely the date of "Ground-hog Day," and making it a public holiday. The subject ought to be referred to the Committee of the hole.

The total number of students at the Michigan State University is 1,191, of whom only 110 are females—a very small proportion, considering that the institution has been open to women for a number of years.

The Baldwin Works, at Philadelphia, have one locomotive ready for shipment to Cuba, and three more ready to fill an order from Brazil. Western South America has also ordered six that are now under way.

Returning evil for good. The way in which the Democratic party proposes to recognize the patience and long suffering of the colored race, is to exclude them from their constitutional rights and privileges.

There appears to be a general movement throughout the country in favor of a simplification of the course of public school studies, so that the pupil shall have no more tasks than can be thoroughly mastered within school hours.

A new bill relating to trade marks and other commercial emblems, which has passed two readings, and is now before the Committee on Patents, gives full protection to marks, brands, stamps, and labels, at a much reduced fee for registration.

The other day, in Jersey City, in broad daylight, with the roar and bustle of life around it, and pedestrians upon the sidewalk brushing against it, a corpse stood leaning against a lamp-post unnoticed during all the morning. The man had been frozen to death while in a drunken stupor.

PERSONAL.

The late Canon Kingsley has a son, Maurice, living at Chattanooga, Tenn.

John Sheridan, brother of the General, is receiver at the Helena Land Office.

Mrs. Fitch needn't crow yet. There is a bit of gossip current that Mrs. Sartoris will soon have a priceless little jewel of her own.

Out in Missouri a Mr. Bee has married a Miss Hive. Honey-moons and stocking-corns will busy Mr. Bee for a time, and after a while hive syrup will be in order.

It is reported that Horace White, who recently sold his interest in the Chicago *Tribune* to Mr. Joseph Medill, has purchased stock in the New York *Tribune*, and that he will probably take an editorial position on that paper.

And now Memphis claims to have the veritable grandson of King George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert. He is clerk in the express office there, and not a bit proud of his royal connection, which, under the circumstances, is not surprising.

Plucky. Last Monday morning Hon. Hiram Merrill, a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, was at his home in Janesville with no means of getting to Madison by rail until late in the afternoon. Taking two good horses and a sleigh, he drove the distance of forty miles through the cold, arriving at the Capitol in time to vote for United States Senator at noon.

General Emory, now in command at New Orleans, is to be placed upon the retired list, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General. The proposition is made in accordance with the desire of General Emory and his friends. He has been over forty-three years in the military service, and is now a very old man. His lineal rank is that of Colonel, and he is the oldest Colonel in the army.

Paying in kind. A rich Frenchwoman, who recently died at an advanced age, left a will containing, amongst others, a bequest to her physician of all the objects contained in an old oaken chest of her *cabinet de toilette*, for "his enlightened care and the sage instructions" which had enabled her to live to such a green old age. There was great commotion amongst the heirs when this clause in the will was read, and great curiosity to know what treasures had escaped them. The notary handed the key to the doctor, who on opening the chest found, to his great disgust, doubtless, all the drugs and potions that he had ordered for his patient during the past twenty years.

MR. WATTS, the Commissioner of Agriculture, in summing up the grasshopper calamity, makes out the devastated area be about two hundred miles north and south, and about five hundred miles east and west, altogether an area of one hundred thousand square miles, or a district nearly one and a half times as large as New England. The population of this district was half a million four years ago, and is now probably seven hundred and fifty thousand. As nearly as can be determined, fully fifty thousand are in more or less destitution, and probably seventy-five thousand will not cover the whole number of persons who have suffered damage. Congress has already passed and the President has signed a law extending the time for the payment of instalments on preempted lands in Kansas and Nebraska, which will be equivalent to a loan of some millions to the afflicted States. A bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the distribution of seeds in the spring has passed the Senate, the Secretary of War is distributing army clothing to the naked, and the Representatives of those States are urging the Government to pour a little ready money into them by settling at this time some areas of claims for Indian depredations.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Gurdon S. Berry, of Titusville, is reported to be insane.

The peach-buds have, thus far, escaped injury, in Bedford county.

There were sixteen deaths in Reading last week—six from consumption.

They put delinquent taxpayers in the lock-up at Johnstown, when they fail to settle.

The number of German-speaking children attending schools in this State is estimated at 144,000.

There is an old log house standing in Jonestown which is one hundred and forty-two years old.

A Mechanicsburg barber has reduced his prices for hair-cutting to ten cents and shaving to six cents.

Lancaster has had an extensive burglary —a jewelry store entered and $1,500 worth of goods carried away.

The dedication of the new Second Presbyterian church, in Sharon, takes place on Sunday, February 14th.

A venerable mule was sold recently in Newton, Hamilton county, bringing his original owner fifty cents.

Mr. Misbo, of Williamsport, who celebrated his hundredth birthday on March 8th, 1874, is still in good health.

And now they are putting down "test wells" at Warren, in the hope of reducing the price by increasing the production of oil.

The butchers of Sharon last week reduced the price of meat three cents per pound, selling the best pork or beef steak at twelve cents.

Mr. George Farrer, aged forty years, fell dead from paralysis, while working in his mill, at Pittston, Luzerne county, on Wednesday, 3d inst.

The stockholders of the Iron Bank of Phœnixville have resolved to change said institution from a State to a national bank, and increase the capital stock of the same.

John Campbell, fourteen years of age, living at Toughkenamon, Chester county, stole the contents of his mother's "savings bank," bought two pistols, and is now in jail.

Mrs. Anna Nancy Fellows died in Pinegrove township, Warren county, December 30, 1874, aged ninety-nine years. She had lived fifty-five years in Warren county.

The borough of Columbia has enough property to cancel every dollar of its bonded debt, and the revenue from that same property is nearly enough to pay the interest.

Rev. W. G. W. Lewis has tendered his resignation as Rector of Christ's Episcopal church of Meadville, and it has been accepted. The resignation will take effect April first.

The people of Fairview, Erie county, are just now wrestling with the measles. The schools have been closed in order to allow the teacher to take his little measle along with the children.

The Lumberman's Association, which met at Port Allegheny, Pa., recently, passed a resolution to hold hemlock lumber, twenty feet or less in length, at $20 per thousand, delivered in Buffalo.

The extreme cold weather of this winter has resulted in considerable damage to fruit trees. Some have been frozen so badly that the bark has split open in many cases to the length of four feet.

Sophia Bruce, who claims to be a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce, has for the past thirty years been a servant and drudge in a Nova Scotia family, receiving probably fifty cents per week in wages.

Hanover, York county, and Littlestown, Adams county, are both willing to present the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the necessary land if the company consents to erect its repair shops there.

The Meadville Water Company is pushing forward its work with considerable energy. The reservoirs are nearly completed. The pipe is now being delivered, and the contract for the necessary machinery has been granted.

An exchange asks: "If there's a place for everything" where is the place for a bore? It has been said that the best place for such an ornament is on some other fellow, and we don't think a better location can be discovered.—*Norristown Herald.*

The pecuniary value of a lady's ankle has just been determined by a Crawford county jury. Mrs. Pollard, of Titusville, sued that city for $5,000 damages because of a sprained ankle received by her in '71, from an uneven sidewalk. The jury rendered a verdict for $3,000.

Last week a party consisting of eight ladies and gentlemen from Gilbertsville, Montgomery county, while sleighing, in attempting to cross Swamp creek, broke through the ice, capsizing the sleigh, and throwing the whole party into the stream. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: A Mrs. Nagle, of Indiana, Pa., died suddenly at the residence of Mr. John Volk, in this place, on Monday last. She retired to bed in the evening well and hearty. In the morning she was found dead. Heart disease is supposed to have caused her death.

The Tamaqua *Item* tells of a German in that place who, on a wager, ate one hundred and fifty frozen oysters, and still lives. The Carlisle *Herald* supplements this stroy with another, about a colored man "getting away with" thirteen bowls of mush and milk, at a festival in that place. The bowl held a quart.

The people of York county are asking for legislation looking to the appointment of an additional law judge for the county, which they maintain has the necessary 80,000 population to entitle it to two judges. They say that the civil business of the county is so large that this increase in the judicial force is absolutely necessary.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of one Michael Brown, formerly of Blairsville, Indiana county. He enlisted in the army in 1861, under Captain Hudson Spires, Company I, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, James B. Brown, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county.

Near Allentown, Pa., recently, a little boy of nine, named Moyer, was inhumanly treated by a male teacher. The child had committed some trivial offence, and as a punishment therefor was seized by the pedagogue and placed in a stand. He died posture across two desks—that is, he had to maintain himself in an upright position between two of the school desks, perhaps three feet apart, with a foot resting on the edge of each from the recess hour in the afternoon until the close in the evening, causing such a severe strain upon his frame that he could scarcely walk home.

In an action for damages against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, H. U. Krause has received judgment for $225 in the Berks County Court. The plaintiff claims payment for damages resulting from the throwing of hot ashes upon and along the roadway of the defendants by their employees, out of locomotives, in the neighborhood of the plaintiff's property, near Douglassville, and from which fire was communicated to the plaintiff's fences, grass and grain stacks, whereby they were burned, and the fence of the field adjoining was also partly destroyed. Several cattle wandered out upon the railroad and were killed.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The Allentown rolling mill is in operation again.

Ferndale rolling mill will start up again next week.

Bowman's rolling mill, at Lebanon, will resume operations to-day.

The Keystone Furnace, at Glendon, will be in blast within a few weeks.

Work at the Sheridan Furnaces is brisk. The new stack house is being raised and the new furnace will soon be in blast.

The strike of the Bethlehem rolling mill has ended, the strikers discharged and new men have taken their places.

New Market Forge, in Lebanon county, has been leased by Mr. Ephraim Borgner, and operations will be resumed shortly.

The chain works at Schuylkill Haven will consume much of the iron manufactured by the rolling mill of that place.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are building 6,000 coal cars at Packerton, turning out ninety-six per week. About 1,000 men are employed.

Messrs. Wick, Ridgway & Co., manufacturers of railroad iron, Youngstown, Ohio, are erecting a new sixteen-inch train, to make any and all patterns and weights of small rails; also, a new twenty-six by thirty horizontal engine to drive the same. The roll train was manufactured by Messrs. Ward, Booth & Miller, of Youngstown, and the engine by Messrs. Dick & Cunningham, Meadville, Pa. The train will be completed by April 1st, and will give the firm complete facilities for manufacturing.

The Allentown *Chronicle* contains the following: "Iron ore is below par at present, and new discoveries are not calculated to produce any excitement. There are now no evil prophesies heard that the supply in Lehigh county will not hold out during this generation. Mines are not half so attractive as they used to be, and the amount of envy rich deposits create is not worth speaking of. But it will not be so very long; the reaction cannot be far distant, and whether it will be or not, it is our duty to record every new development. In the vicinity of Jacksonville, on the Blue Mountain, they have encouraging indications of vast deposits of both hematite and magnetic ore, and as soon as the snow is melted and the ground becomes more pleasant to work, explorations will be prosecuted with a design to open mines. Should they prove successful it will result in considerable additions to the wealth of that section of the country and add another proof of the wisdom of constructing the Berks County, now the Reading and Lehigh Railroad.

CLOTHING.

FINEST CLOTHING

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER For Gentlemen, Youths and Boys.

Furnishing Goods ALL KINDS. White Shirts A SPECIALTY.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO ONE PRICE FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE

818 AND 820 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, February 6.

BEST BARGAINS IN NEW DRESS GOODS, LADIES' SUITS, SACQUES, SHAWLS, &c., SUITABLE FOR Present and Early Spring Wear, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 and 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Stock now Full and Complete, to supply the Unusually Large Demands we are having for Dress Goods, Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

In these goods we can offer very Attractive Bargains at 25c to 75c per yard.

Black All-Wool Cashmeres.

Special Bargains in very Fine Black Cashmeres, at 87½c, 90c and $1 00; fully equal to goods usually sold at from $1 00 to $1 25.

Finest Black Cashmeres, very low prices. Desirable Colors in Cashmeres and Merinos. New Bargains in Black Dress Silks, at $1 25 to $1 50. Best Black Dress Silks, one-third under value. Fine Dress Goods, of every description. At 37½c and 50c, Extra Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, worth 50c to 62½c. New Tycoon Repps, at low set prices. At 12½c to 25c, Very Desirable Dress Goods. Children's Dress Goods, all kinds. Mourning Dress Goods, great variety.

EXTRA BARGAINS In Remnants and Short Lengths of DRESS GOODS.

GREAT Closing Out SALE! $125,000 WORTH OF Dry Goods Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co. Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.

Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.

Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.

Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co., 118 and 120 Federal St., Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

We have this day disposed of our Produce Commission Business, at 187 Liberty street, to Messrs. J. WILBERT and W. K. WALLACE, who will conduct the business hereafter under the firm name of WILBERT & WALLACE. Messrs. WILBERT & WALLACE are hereby authorized to settle all accounts due to and owing by the late firm, also all personal accounts.

W. H. GRAFF & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers.

Thanking them for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past eight years, we heartily recommend our successors to your favorable notice.

W. H. GRAFF AND CO.

MESSRS. W. H. GRAFF AND A. R. CARPENTER, having bought the large Produce Shipping Business of Messrs. TROTT & HYDE, and the late GEO. B. POTWIN, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will remove there at once.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Firm of REED & HARBISON, Proprietors of the Star Fire Brick Works, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, February 1st, 1875, W. A. REED retiring. The business will be settled by S. P. HARBISON.

W. A. REED, S. P. HARBISON.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, February 6.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, &c., Housekeeping Dry Goods, Muslins, Calicos, &c., an Immense Stock, Lowest Prices, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 and 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Best Country and Eastern Blankets. Barred, Plain, Colored and White Country Flannels. Red, Twilled, Shaker and Country Flannels. Twilled Flannels, all colors and qualities. Fine White and Colored Flannels, all kinds. Plain and Barred Saxony and Opera Flannels. Best White All-wool Shaker Flannels. At 10c and 12½c, Plain and Barred Flannel. At 18c, Dark Colored Twilled Flannels. At 25c, an Extra Bargain in Twilled Flannel. At $1 50, Full Size Heavy Calico Bed Comforts. At $2 50, Pair Gray Blankets. At $4 00, Pair Extra Good White Blankets.

ALL OUR POPULAR BARGAINS IN MUSLINS AND CALICOS, WILL STILL BE CONTINUED.

White & Colored Table Linens, at very low prices. Bargains in Linen Towels and Towelings. Feather and Straw Bed Ticklings. White and Colored Bed Quilts. Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins. At 8c and upwards, Best Makes of Calicos. At 8c, 9c and 10c, Yard Wide Soft Finish Bleached Muslin. Linen Shirt Bosoms, extra bargain.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Owing to our Large Sales pend on finding the Stock not always the Lowest.

WM. SEMPLE, 165, 167 and 169 Federal

WHOLESA LE HOUSE. JOS. HOR NE & CO., MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL INDUCEMEN TS TO THE TRADE IN Cotton Dry Goods, New Style Prints, BLACK A LPACAS, AT THE LOWEST RULING PRICES

NOW OPENING, 5,000 PIECES Hamburg Embroideries, Flounci ngs, Edgings and Insertings, At Botto m Prices. FULL LINES NOTIO NS & SMALL WARES WHOLES ALE ONLY.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, February 6.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's WINTER UNDERWEAR!! Stockings, Socks and Gloves, all sizes, kinds and qualities, at Exceedingly Low Prices, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 and 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Ladies' Merino Underwear. Ladies' Winter Underwear. Children's Winter Underwear, all sizes. Children's Merino Underwear, all sizes.

In the above department we offer one of the largest and most complete assortments in this country, in either the best qualities. Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear, in suits to match. Customers will also find all at lowest prices.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Winter Stockings and Gloves, all kinds.

Our Popular Bargains in Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, at 28 cts., 37½ cts. and 50 cts. each. Extraordinary Bargains in Gents' Best Winter Undershirts and Drawers. Gents' Best Red Underwear. Boys' Undershirts and Drawers.

GENTS' AND BOYS' Winter Socks and Gloves.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS! THE PLACE TO BUY Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS, OR ANY OTHER MILLINERY GOODS, IS AT R. H. PALMER'S, 105 MARKET STREET.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH

Is more common than any other disease, and is attended with more disastrous consequences, if not attended to in time. It is the cause of more consumption than all other causes combined. Affecting the head, throat, eyes, ears, and lungs, descending to the lungs, finally it vitiates the blood, striking at the vital centers of life, causing more suffering and death, directly and indirectly than all other diseases combined. It is easily cured. Constitutional treatment along with local is required to arouse the brain to purify the blood and to heal the mucous membranes, the seat of this disease.

The usual treatment of injecting irritating drugs into the nostrils will at most complain the result.

DR. RANSNER gives a local application, and in connection a general application to be taken internally, acting gentle, yet powerfully upon the entire mucous membrane, giving tone to the whole system. It builds up and cures the whole man. If you are afflicted with this horrible disease, try *Dr. Ransner's* treatment; it will cost you but a trifle.

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ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases in the Great Medical Dispensary, No. 139 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged and in the most successful practice, and extensively practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases; and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure a permanent cure. Secondary symptoms, Nervous Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excesses of mature years, or the effects of mercury, such as ulceration

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Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers claimed by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive Explosion.

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Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

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Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the various and large Return.

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The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are hydrolled, the double incline of which gives a further and powerful circulation, and provides with it sediment and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. Further Boiler Power when the Ranges to be increased, diminished or divided with small damage to parts, and the improved Locking Nut does away with caulking, packing of gaskets.

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Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

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UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

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IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

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Vice President.....EDWARD GREER.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Buckwheat Flour, Very Choice

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Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

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Saloon, $80. Gold. (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $30.

Drafts in sums to suit.

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Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 5, 1875.

The money market of Pittsburgh moves quietly, and rates are as before quoted. Money is abundant and remains idle in bank vaults, "because," as a prominent cashier says, "although we want to earn interest on our money, yet we are afraid we may never get back our principal," which honestly states the prevailing feeling in monetary circles in this city.

The stagnation which characterises our home market is equally apparent in other monetary centers. A general review of the New York market states that the month of January has brought a general concession in prices at the Stock Exchange, contrary to expectation. The anticipated January rise in stocks did not take place, and the money which was received for interest and dividends on the 1st ult., has not been applied to the purchase of stocks, either for investment or for speculation. There are various causes which have conspired to produce this result. In the first place most of our Western railroad companies are carrying freight and passengers at excessively low rates, in consequence of severe competition, so that, even in instances where the latest reported *gross* earnings show an increase when compared with a corresponding period of the previous year, there is a general belief that, on some roads, a decided increase in expenses has been incurred. In the next place, we find that the public have displayed greater caution in scrutinizing the *intrinsic* value of stocks, especially such as have acquired value from speculative causes alone, and also those that have been issued to represent prospective values, under the questionable process of "watering," which has been so fashionable with railroad directors for several years past. It is argued that with little or no improvement in business throughout the country, there can be no legitimate advance in the price of railroad stocks; and as the values of commodities have not improved of late, it is considered that there ought to be even a further decrease in the price of non-dividend-paying stocks.

—The *Insurance World* is a new candidate for public favor in this city. The business community of Pittsburgh has long felt the need of a reliable insurance newspaper, and we predict for the *World* a successful undertaking, if it has but the courage to speak out and give us facts and not figments. An *independent* insurance journal will pay in this city, and this the editor promises. He says:

"The writer is one who believes that an insurance journal should be purely a publication and advertising journal and still be honest, and he proposes to furnish cellar proof of his opinion. The *Insurance World* will contain no parties, *liar* clues or clique of underwriters, but will endeavor to aid in the development of all that is just and equitable in insurance, and that alone."

—The State of Pennsylvania can lay claim to more small mutual insurance companies than any other State in the Union; accordingly, as Commissioner Forster, there were in existence in this State, on the first of January, 1874, 301 mutual fire insurance companies, it may be in this case ignorance is bliss. A few mutual insurance companies may be needed in this State, but the great majority of them should be "plunged" for the good of the public.—*Insurance World.*

—The Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh is perhaps more generally known throughout the country than any other of our fifty fire insurance companies, however this burgher should be proud of its success. The total amount of assets now held are $472,677 34, an increase over the January statement of $96 72. Its receipts for the year were, for fire premiums $253,58 8; and for inland marine $251,382 04. During the year the capital was increased to $200 000, fully paid up, and the old-fashioned item of stock notes thus cleared away.

—In Greensburg, Pa., is an institution which claims the high honor of being the first "Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company." Its advertisement is surmounted by a large and savage looking bull's "head on a shield," and the secretary claims that the assets are over $2,000 with no unpaid losses. Think of this, farmers of Westmoreland, and go to once and be tossed by that bull. This company proposes to do business if it can, mutually, for cash, cooperative or any other way, and all on that $2,000 of cash assets.—*New York Mail.*

Do not confound the Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh with the Allemannia Insurance Company of Cleveland.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, February 4, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been feverish to-day, and there has been a general concession from yesterday's prices, although the closing of the market at the close of business is decidedly firm. It was rumored early in the day that Gould parties had been unsuccessful in their effort to get control of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that they would be throwing his stocks on the market in consequence. Subsequently there was evidence that this report was put out to scare the bears, generally, were buying stocks at the decline. Pacific Mail fell to 25¾, on large realizations, and on three orders, it was bought back all that was offered at 33¼. Union Pacific fell to 88, but rallied to 89¾ at the close. Lake Shore was depressed, with other stocks, without having any special feature of its own. It sold very early at 84¾, selling up to 1125, but receded to 113¼ at the close of the day. The feeling at the close on the street is that the premium will be further advanced.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 5, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1865	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1867	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1868	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Registered 10's	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Coupon 10's	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40's, reg.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40's, coupons	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122	122	122
New 4 per cents						
Pacific 6's, 1865	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Tennessee 6's, old						
Adams Express	90		90			
Wells, Fargo & Co.						
American Express	53½		53½			
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	102	
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Erie preferred	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87	87	87	87	
Chicago & Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific						
Central Pacific	97		97			
Hannibal & St. Jos.						
Ohio & M.						
Tennessee, old			67		67	
Virginia, old			68		68	
South Carolina, April			67		67	
Bo. July			67½		67½	
Missouri 6's			97¾		97¾	

The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55¼	55¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip	109¾	
Reading	42¾	43
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	130	131
Oil Creek, sales	14¼	
Lehigh Valley	62¾	63¼
Allegheny Valley	90	91
Central Transportation	43½	44
Empire Transportation		56

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 5, 1875.

There was nothing of particular interest to note in the general market, which was rather quiet and slack. Prices were generally unchanged. In grain the only feature of note was the sharp inquiry for oats, which was considerably in excess of the offerings. The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was well attended, but transactions were rather light. Arrangements have been completed for bulletining reports of the New York metal and stock exchanges, and a large report from the New York market, which may be the means of the establishment of an afternoon board. The proceedings to day were partly occupied with the presentation of the subject of relief for the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers, a full report of which will be found in another column.

Changes in prices are not numerous to-day. In grain, oats are firm, while other grains are unchanged. Country produce was moderately active, and there was a good inquiry for eggs, seeds and dried fruit. We advance our quotations on eggs to 28@30c per dozen. In provisions, trade is steady but is limited to rather small proportions, by the restricted circumstances of the consumers. We advance our quotations on lard 1c per pound.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,942	Apples, bbls	25
Cheese, lbs		Corn, sks	405
Wheat, sks	905	Barley, sks	959
Oats, sks	921	Rye, sks	65
Bacon, lbs		Hides, bales	65

The following quotations represent prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless otherwise stated to the contrary, are free of sacks.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—In the grain market to-day there was a rather light trade, there being little demand for corn and wheat, while oats were in entire inadequate supply. Quotations are practically unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 70@1 75; fair to good Kentucky white at $1 60@1 70; Ohio and Illinois ditto at $1 30@1 35; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 45@1 50. Corn is in excessive supply, and prices are below first cost, they do not show signs of selling higher. We quote at 74@75c per bushel for high mixed; 73@74c for low mixed; ear corn is also in liberal supply and dull at 74@75c per bushel. Oats were very strong to-day, and the demand was so active as to take up all that offered. On the street prices were sold at 66@67c per bushel. The market closed strong at 64@65c for prime in store, and 67@68c for mixed. Rye is in good demand at $1 10@1 12. Barley is nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—There is a slow trade in flour, the demand, owing to the indigent circumstances of so large a share of the consumers, being principally confined to the cheaper grades. Quotations are nominally unchanged but round lots can be had at some concessions. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour, $7 25@7 50; No. 2 do, $6 75@7 00; No. 1 red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages, containing 12 ₱ each, $6 75; new $ buckwheat $7 75@8 00.

MEAL—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $2 00@2 05 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do $1 90@2 00; inferior $1 50@1 80, baled hay from store is quoted at $21 00@25 00. Prime hay is selling at $18 00@20 00 for No. 1, $15 00@17 00 for No. 2, Straw is quoted at $10 00@12 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 15@1 18 ₱ cwt; fine feed, $1 20@1 25; middlings, $1 30@1 35; coarse chopped feed $1 30@1 35 ₱ cwt; oatmeal $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

The trade in groceries continues quiet, with quotations wholly unaltered. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb	Spices.	₱ lb
Fancy	24@25c	Cloves	35 c
Choice	22@23c	Allspice	8@17@20c
Prime	21 c	Cassia	40 c
Good	20 c	Ginger	20 c
Java	29@30c	Pepper	30@35 c
Roasted Coffees.		Molasses.	₱ gal.
Rio, in papers	23 c	Strictly choice N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	22½c	Prime	68c
Java in papers	41 c	Good	58c
Java in bulk	40½c		
Teas.		Syrups.	
Young Hyson	50@ 60c	Ex. white drips	75c
Gunpowder	50@ 75c	Common	5 c
Imperial	50@ 60c	Stronger drips	50c
Japan	50@ 75c	Lower grades	40@50c
Oolong	50@ 75c	Starches.	
Souchong	50@ 85c	Layers, ₱ bx	$1 40
Rice.		Valentine, ₱ B	12 c
Choice Carolina	8½c	Durkee's	10 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Pearl	7½c
		Tobacco.	
		Common	35 c
		Medium	40@45c
		Fine	50@60c
		Extra fine	65@75c
		Navy	35@40c
		Fancy	50@60c
		Natural leaf	60@70c
		Cavendish	60@70c
		Solace	60@70c
		Golden Eagle	60@70c
		Nigger Head	60@70c
		Star, full weight	48c
		Standard	44c
		Large do. ₱ 100	$4 50
		Boneless codfish	8
		Soap.	
		White fish, ₱ half bbl	4 50
		Lake herring, ₱ bbl	6 50
		Lake herring, ₱ ½ bbl	4 25
		Labrador herring	6 50
		Scaled herring	20c
		Mackerel	20@25c
		Trout	12½c
		Pickerel	6c
		Pike	6c
		Roe shad	$1 50
		Mess shad	$1 25

Fish—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel ₱ bbl	$25 00	Boneless codfish	8
No. 1 mess	22 00	Soap.	
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	4 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	₱ bbl	8 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ₱ ½ bbl	4 25
Extra No. 2	14 00	₱ bbl	8 50
No. 2 bay	12 00	Labrador herring	6 50
Extra No. 3	11 00	₱ bbl	8 50
Georges codfish		Round do	6 75
Codfish, ₱ lb	6 @9		

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	55c	Fine Cut Chews	50@60c
Black Navy	52@55c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@80c
Black Twist	54@55c	Fine Cut	55@60c
Black Negro	54@55c	Cut and Dry	33@70c
Louisville Navy	60@65c	Scotch Snuff	60@75c
Loganville Cav	66@70c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	60@65c	Six Twist	60@65c
Virginia Twist	55@60c	Cigars	
Virginia Fine	55@60c	Virginia Seed	$13@$
Double Thick	60@65c	Connecticut	25@3
Flounders	60@65c	Seed & Havana	35@5
Twilight Twist	60@65c	Havana	50@75

CARBON OIL—The market is higher. We quote 14@16c from store; sales of round lots in car loads are made at a reduction from these figures.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—There is a fair trade in apples, and prices are firm. Transactions are principally of a jobbing character. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl; $2 25@2 50 for choice and $2 00@2 25 for fair to good.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 30@35c ₱ gallon, in kegs, or jars; $4 50@5 00 ₱ dozen.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply liberal. We quote prime white navy $1 $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 75@1 90; fair to good $1 50@1 70. We note the sale at the following prices, delivered to dealers on the New York state medium beans at $1 75 per bushel.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand, and prices are steady. We quote 25@35c ₱ lb for choice; 20@25c for good to prime common.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy and in large supply. We quote at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl; fine buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6 ₱ packages, at $4 25 ₱ dox packages.

CHEESE—A better feeling is reported from the eastern markets for cheese, and while there is no particular improvement in this direction as a firmer tone is noticeable on the part of holders. We quote at 16@16½c ₱ lb for choice factory New York cheese; 17@18c; Sweitzer cheese 18@20c ₱ lb. Receipts for two weeks are 2,186 boxes.

EGGS—The market is strong, and prices are somewhat advanced. We quote at 28@30c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh in packets; packed 26@27c.

HONEY—The market rules at $1 75@5 00 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb; 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 30@35c, as to quality.

MIXED MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Trade is rather dull, and is almost entirely in a jobbing way from store. We quote at 80@90c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows and 60@70c for mercantile grades 70@80c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Supply fair and market firm. Quotations as follows: 14@15c for chickens; 14@15c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 6@6½c; dried blackberries 10@12c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8½@9c ₱ lb; pared do 16@18c; dried cherries, 18@20c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—There is a good demand for clover seed, and at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, 75 bushels were ordered with the sample store. We quote at $6 75@7 00 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is quoted at $4 00@4 00 in round lots, $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PROVISIONS.

There is a moderately steady market, at generally unchanged prices. The exception is in lard on which we advance our quotations 1c ₱ per pound. Receipts have been somewhat lighter for the past three days.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½c; sugar cured canvassed at 14c; clear sides at 13½c; dried beef in sets 12c; do pickled tongues, ₱ dozen, $4 00.

SIDE PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $20 00@20 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10@c; half bbls do 10c; refined in tierces 10½c; in ½ bbls 10½c; in buckets 10½c; in 5 ₱ pails do 11c; in 3 ₱ pails do 11½; in 2 ½ pails do 12c; in 5 ₱ pails do 11c; in 3 ½ do 11c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 07@1 10 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—We quote at 6½@6¾ ₱ lb for choice, and 5½@6c for medium.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is fair and prices are well sustained. We quote at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—We quote: X $2 00 ₱ barrel; XX $3 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' Eng. ale, in quarts, $9 00@10 00 ₱ dozen; in pints, $5 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; bbls, 32 gallons, $32 00@33 00; in cases, 2 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of eight dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 00@2 50 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 25@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKEY—We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 20 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 06@1 09 ₱ gallon.

ANTHRACITE—Refined, $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt. for high test; common $3 00@3 25; black lead $5 00; caramel $5 00@5 50; pearl ash $5 00; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 5 ₱ cans $1 00; 10 ₱ cans $1 80; 25 ₱ cans $4 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

COAL—The market is dull and prices are unchanged at $2 50@2 75 ₱ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Pittsburgh $1 25@1 50; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

White lime—Sandusky $1 60@1 75 ₱ bbl.

Coal oil—The demand is light for refined, and prices are $7 25@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 00@7 25.

BEER—We quote Kentucky rough at $160 00@160 00 ₱ ton; double dressed 125@135c ₱ ₱.

FEATHERS—We quote: Choice live quality; mantilla 70@75c; hardware papers 60@62c; bag wrapping 55@60c; felt papers 40@45c; straw paper 60@65c; carpet papers 40@45c; tarred papers at 40@45c ₱ ₱.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 34, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 5, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.62	9	69	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.53	20	70	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.59	19	69	S. W.	Fresh.	Foggy

Mean barometer....30.48 Highest thermom....20
Mean thermom.....9 Lowest thermom.....0

Pittsburgh Female College AND Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music.

Next term will open February 4. Call or send to

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., for catalogue.

Change of Voting Place.

The citizens of the second precinct of the Thirty-seventh ward have obtained an order from the court, changing the place of voting from the house of Benhard Speh to the house of Eli A. Pool, and appointing Joseph Woodwell as Judge, in the place of J. J. Walker, who is a candidate for alderman.

Sunday Reading.

We are indebted to Glidenfenney & Hess, No. 46 Fifth avenue, for a bundle of choice family reading, including magazines, story and illustrated papers. This firm have a fine selection of notions, fancy goods, albums, pocket-books, choice stationery, stereoscopes and views, etc. They also get all the books worth having as soon as issued. Give them a call.

Payment of the Allegheny Firemen.

Chief Engineer Crow, of the Allegheny Fire Department, paid off the firemen of that city yesterday with his individual checks on the Franklin Savings Bank. On account of the delay in passing the appropriation ordinance, the firemen had not received their wages for January, but they will no doubt be gratified at this action of their Chief Engineer. The police were paid in like manner by Mayor Phillips.

Express Messenger Injured.

An express messenger named Gilliman, was severely injured yesterday morning, at the Union depot, by a fall. He was attempting to open the door of the express car, when he lost his hold and fell, his side striking upon an iron railing, producing severe internal injuries. He proceeded with his "run" as far as Johnstown, when he became too ill to go further, and was brought to his home in this city.

Police Protection in the East End.

Mayor McCarthy, at the meeting of the Police Committee this evening, will recommend the enlarging of the beats in the old city during the day, and the increase of the force in the East End at night. This is a good move at this time, and should be favorably considered. Such a change will be of good effect. The East End suffers from tramps and vagabonds, and needs more protection.

Stampede of Car Horses.

Two horses attached to a Western avenue car broke loose from the driver yesterday, on Pennsylvania avenue, while he was shifting them at the terminus, and ran rapidly down that thoroughfare until they came up behind another car, when one of the horses ran his head through the window, and the runaway ended. The car was filled with passengers, and although much consternation was occasioned among them by the entrance of the equine passenger, no one was injured.

House Burned.

Last Wednesday, Henry Shearer, residing on Buffalo creek, about a mile from Freeport, left home in company with his wife, to visit a neighbor, leaving their son, aged about ten years, in charge of the house. Toward evening, thinking to make the house comfortable on the return of his parents, the lad made a fire in the sitting room, and started out to meet his father and mother. When the family returned, about a half hour afterward, they found the house in ashes.

The Coal Miners.

The coal miners on the Monongahela river, at a meeting held at Limetown last Tuesday, appointed a committee to visit miners who were working at reduced rates, said committee to report at a joint convention of miners, to be held at Monongahela City on the 9th inst. A resolution was passed fixing the price at three cents cash per bushel, of seventy-six pounds. Also, that each pit be requested to send a delegate to the convention at Monongahela City.

It appeared from reports submitted to the Limetown meeting that the prices in the various pools are as follows: No. 1, three cents; No. 2, three cents cash and the balance in orders; No. 3, seven pits in operation at various prices.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Phi Kappa Pi Literary Society of the High School, the following resolutions with regard to the death of Miss Grafner were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our All-wise Parent has seen best to remove from our midst one of our members, Henrietta Grafner; therefore, be it resolved

First, That, in the death of this member, we have lost a friend and schoolmate, as well as an earnest supporter of this society.

Second, That, while we bow in submission to God's will, yet we feel deeply the affliction deeply, and, therefore, will endeavor to live more consistent lives, in view of this fresh admonition that life is uncertain and death comes unaware.

Third, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of affliction. ROBERT MAZET, Chairman.

Ward Republican Meetings.

Republicans in the various parts of the city are preparing for the coming contest for ward officers. Suggestions for nominations have been made as follows:

Twenty-eighth ward—Select Council—Charles Horseman, John Diehl, J. J. Davis, J. H. Burtt. Common Council—J. T. Goldthorpe, D. M. Boyd. School Directors—Dr. J. W. Beaumont, Dr. W. B. Crearly, D. Wenke, J. Gallaher, David Martin, W. H. Wakefield, Hugh Yonng, Dr. I. W. Riggs. Alderman—Isaac Cline, J. W. Carey, J. L. McDonald. The primary election will be held this afternoon.

Twenty-ninth ward—Select Council—T. D. Rolfe, T. B. Atterbury. Common Council—R. H. Conway. Alderman—E. G. Krehan; no opposition. School Directors—H. J. Hartzell, D. C. Ripley, Martin Fidler, Harry Martin, Conrad Voegli, Board of Revision—B. L. McCoy.

Second ward, Allegheny—For the unexpired term of Hon. W. H. Graham, of Select Council, Messrs. Alfred Slack and W. H. Lockhart. For the term commencing next year—William Stewart, John Murphy, Samuel Dawson. Common Council—Samuel Sholes, James Hunter, John A. Myers, James Wilson, Samuel Williams and William J. Price. Alderman—Nathan Graham and David McKelvy. Constable—J. H. Darragh, Edward Hall and Washington Swayne. Assessor—George Bothwell and Finley McIlwayne. School Directors—C. W. Benney and Robert Patton.

Allegheny Poor Board.

The Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny city held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Secretary read from the Controller's report a statement showing a balance of $125 21 in fund No. 1, and $97 37 in fund No. 2.

The Steward of the Farm submitted his report. It shows that there were 368 inmates at the Home on the 31st of January, and that during the last month the number of tramps furnished with lodging was 473, who received 1,116 meals.

The Clerk paid out for all purposes during January $2,844 44.

The appointment of a druggist was laid over till the next meeting.

The Supply Committee was authorized to advertise for proposals for furnishing meat, drugs, etc., to the Home for the present year.

The bond of Clerk McGonigle was approved.

The Finance Committee was authorized to borrow $5,000.

The Board decided to visit the old City Farm to-day, to confer with the authorities of the borough of Millvale in regard to the opening of a street through a portion of the farm.

The Relief Committee was instructed to audit the accounts of the Clerk every month.

The requisition of the Steward for supplies was referred to the Supply Committee.

Adjourned.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

MR. CORDIER'S FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

A VERY GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

Earnings, $71,033 61; Expenditures, $57,739 84; Gain to the County, $13,293 77.

Important Suggestions as to Vagrants and Tramps—New Buildings—Depression in the Barrel Business —The Manufacture of White Lead Kegs—Future Financial Prospects, Etc., Etc.

Below we print the report of Mr. Henry Cordier, Superintendent of the County Workhouse, for the year ending December 31, 1874. The report is of interest, not only to every taxpayer in the county, but to all who are concerned in the progress of penal and reformatory institutions. We ask for the report a careful perusal:

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE, CLAREMONT, December 31, 1874.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Fifth Annual Report as Superintendent of the Workhouse, showing the condition and progress of the institution during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1874.

STATISTICS.

At the date of my last report, December 31, 1873, the number of inmates in this institution was 43. There were received from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874, inclusive, 2,335; viz.: 2 028 males, and 309 females. During the same period there were discharged, by expiration of sentence, 2,173; by commutation, 36; by order of Court, 57; by Governor's pardon, 10; 13 escaped and 4 died, making in all 2,293—leaving now in confinement 534 inmates, viz.: 460 males, 74 females.

The number of commitments during the past year was 734, and our daily average 101 larger than the previous year.

Whoever is acquainted with the different classes of prisoners who constitute our present population, will at once perceive that the workhouse rapidly changes its character from a penal into a charitable institution. As usual, a great many persons are committed who, from their physical, mental, and even moral condition, are not proper subjects for prison discipline, and, as merely consumers, are a constant drain upon our industries and productive labor. If the character of the institution shall be maintained, it seems to me evident that some additional legislation is wanted, either to prevent the committal of these unfortunate persons, or, if committed at all, to authorize the collection of a certain amount of cost for their support and maintenance. A law of the kind, as lately suggested, would undoubtedly soon remedy the evil.

In this connection it may be proper to state that our county, as a great manufacturing center, has been literally overrun, during the past year, by the worst classes of "tramps" from all parts of the country. These impudent vagrants and paupers contributed in a large degree to our population, and here obtained that charitable relief which was perhaps denied them at home. It is true, while some of them voluntarily sought a refuge within our protecting walls, many would have gladly "moved on," or returned to their favored places of abode, if our police authorities, in their inscrutable wisdom, had not preferred to tender them as a very undesirable, and in many cases a permanent, donation to the penal and charitable institutions of the county.

FINANCIAL.

Notwithstanding the general depression of business throughout the country, and the attendant injurious effects upon all manufacturing interests, it is gratifying for me to be able to state that the year just closed has been one of continued financial prosperity to the institution.

The cash earnings of the Workhouse for the year, after having deducted the sum of $5,000, being the depreciation of value of barrel material on hand, has been as follows:

In the barrel factory	$63,675 98
In brick yard	4,089 98
In the laundry	3,267 65
Total	$71,033 61

And its ordinary expenditures during the same time, for boarding, clothing and guarding the prisoners, fuel and light, medicines, gratuities, &c., have been | $57,739 84 |

Leaving a gain of | $13,293 77

This amount, of course, does not include the work done by prisoners' labor in the construction of different permanent improvements, and in excavating, filling and grading the grounds, laying pipes, &c., to the estimated value of $5,338. If a dollar saved is a dollar earned, this amount, as adding that much to the value of our real estate, forms legitimately a part of our productive labor, and enhances the surplus of income over expenditures for the year to $18,631 77.

INVENTORY.

Under ordinary circumstances, when the market value of stock and products is not disturbed by sudden and violent fluctuations, there is comparatively little trouble in making a correct inventory. It is exceedingly difficult, however, to fix an estimate of value in the absence of the definite standard which is afforded by daily sales when the market is in a normal condition. Appreciating the responsibility, and conscious of the difficulties that arise from the uncertainty of everything relating to the business in which the Workhouse is principally engaged, the foremen of the several departments of the factory, Messrs. Beck, Carson, and Forcman, were instructed to exercise more than ordinary care in counting the barrel material. This duty they have performed. A deduction of $5,000, or nearly 15 per cent., has been made from the original cost of a part of our stock for its depreciation of value, as compared with present prices. I consider this deduction more than sufficient, especially on account of the superior quality of the material, freely acknowledged by all coopers, stave dealers and other experts who had occasion to give it a critical examination.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

during the past year have been principally confined to the erection of the new female prison, and the walls surrounding its premises.

The prison proper, or cell-room, having been so far completed in October last, that the female inmates could be transferred to these commodious quarters, is one hundred and ninety-four feet long, forty-eight feet wide and twenty-six feet high. It is a brick structure with ten windows on each side, each window being fourteen and a half feet high and three and a half feet wide. The middle part of this room is a block three tiers high, which contains 150 cells. Size of these cells seven feet three inches long, three feet wide and eight feet high. Each cell is ventilated by two separate air flues, which keep the atmosphere entirely pure and free from the disagreeable prison odors.

In immediate connection with this room are to additional buildings, each twenty-six feet wide, fifty feet deep, and two stories high. The lower floor of one serves as a wash and bathing room, and the second as an hospital. The basement of the other contains engine and boilers; the first floor the new laundry; and the second will be used as a work-room.

The main building of this department is sixty feet wide, forty-eight feet deep and two stories high, exclusive of basement, and is to contain the matrons' rooms and Deputy Superintendent's dwelling. As this building is already partly completed, it will soon be finished and ready for occupation.

Aside from the completion of the female prison, there are several other improvements that will be needed, and demand your early attention. Provisions should soon be made for an addition to our barrel factory, and for the construction of a suitable wall in front of the Workhouse property.

A great amount of grading has to be done during the coming year. It is required to give the grounds surrounding the institution a more cheerful appearance, and to effect a more proper drainage, the want of which has frequently been the cause of serious injury. This class of labor will afford constant employment to our inmates when not employed in other work, and can be done without any cost to the county.

THE INDUSTRIAL LABOR

of the institution during the past year has not materially changed, and consisted, as heretofore, in the manufacture of barrels, brick making and laundry work. The rapid increase of prisoners, however, many of whom could not find useful employment, directed the attention of your honorable Board to the introduction of some other branches of productive labor, and you selected, after a careful consideration, the manufacture of *white lead kegs* as the most available industry. As this branch of business, in all its details, is closely connected with the manufacture of oil barrels, in which many of our inmates have already acquired a more than ordinary proficiency, and as an article in great demand in this county, and finds, consequently, a good home market, your wise selection promises very flattering results.

According to your instructions, I have visited and examined white lead factories in Western cities, with the view of obtaining valuable information, and have ordered the necessary machinery for the manufacture of that class of work. Preparations are progressing satisfactorily, and it is confidently expected that at an early day operations may be commenced in this new department of labor.

It is well known to your honorable Board that much difficulty has been experienced in securing productive labor for our female inmates. Several attempts in that direction, especially by employing them in making cheap clothing for city merchants, proved a failure, and these prisoners could be made useful only in doing the usual domestic work of the institution, such as washing, sewing, mending, knitting, &c. Under these circumstances, it is very gratifying that the new laundry, supplied already with steam power and washing machinery, will soon be completed. A considerable number of our females may then be employed in remunerative labor, and be enabled thereby to defray the expenses for their keeping.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The business affairs of the institution, favorable as they have been heretofore in their general results, assume a gloomier from day to day a more serious aspect. Many of our inmates during the last two or three months, had to be kept constantly in their cells for want of employment, and from present indications it seems to be evident that no change for the better can soon be expected in our manufacturing departments. Under these circumstances I would be presumptuous on my part to speak cheerfully of our future prospects, or enter into any lengthy speculations as to the probable results of our business operations for the coming year. Subject to the mercantile laws which govern demand and supply, the same as other manufacturers, it cannot be supposed that we should escape unscathed the financial disasters of this period. The sooner we come to this understanding the better for the institution.

In my annual report for 1871, after having announced the organization of our barrel factory, I made use of the following language: "Far from being too sanguine in my expectations, I confidently believe that, under ordinary favorable circumstances and by a wise management, this manufactory will contribute in no small degree toward defraying the expenses of the institution." That my predictions were more than verified will be apparent from the fact that this department *alone* really netted the county during the past three years, the sum of $32,000, or enough within $8,000 of the whole amount expended for supporting the Workhouse during the same time.

The total income from *all* departments of productive labor, over ordinary expenditures, for the last three years shows a net gain of over $28,000 to the institution.

I again say that I do not hope for such favorable financial results under the present circumstances, and even apprehend that your honorable Board may be compelled to apply to the county for pecuniary aid in the coming year. Determined, however, to pursue the same policy in the management of the affairs of the institution as heretofore, I shall conscientiously strive to avert, if possible, that task so unpleasant to our feelings.

EDUCATIONAL.

A good prison school, aside from being as excellent means of discipline, is an absolute necessity to accomplish the moral and social rehabilitation of the inmates of our penal institution. *Education* and *labor* united, exercising their powerful influence, alone promise of a lasting reformation, and deserve, consequently, our full and undivided attention. Our school, now under the special care of the Rev. W. J. Fulton, our county chaplain, continues to be held on two evenings in the week. Although its usefulness admits of no doubt, and is apparent in the progress made by the pupils in the elementary branches of education, I am of the opinion that this agency for reformation might be made of still greater value by appointing a *professional* teacher to assist the chaplain in his arduous labors, and by so modifying our present regulations that, instead of two evenings be devoted to educational training. The adoption of these suggestions would make it possible to increase the number of scholars, and diversify their studies to such an extent as to make this school at least equal in efficiency to a well conducted common school.

The statistics of this institution show that 39 of our inmates, committed during the past year, could neither read nor write; 577 read only; and 1,816 could read and write, but most of them very imperfectly; and only 39 had the advantages of a good education.

While education cannot be claimed as an infallible safe-guard against the commission of crime, it is nevertheless true that our population is principally formed from the ignorant classes of society. To remedy this evil, so far as lays in our power, by affording our inmates the necessary facilities for instruction, is a duty we owe to these unfortunate persons, who, in many instances, are only the victims of society and its defective laws. What we sadly need is compulsory education, which is based upon the same principles of self-defense. Dispel ignorance and you prevent crime.

DISCIPLINE.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to report, that the general conduct of our inmates during the past year has given no cause to materially change the policy which has been marked out for the government of this institution.

Peace and order prevailed; no serious infractions of the rules of discipline disturbed our quiet daily routine, and no occasion required the exercise of severe punishments. The industry, on the other hand, character, shows the most favorable results.

Prisoners, though degraded in a certain degree and lauded than of society, are nevertheless thinking and reflecting beings. As such they generally submit without compulsion to a *reasonable* discipline, especially when made to feel that prison laws are not the mere whipping of some well-meaning notions, but means to accomplish their own personal welfare.

Punishments are sometimes unavoidable, and yet, a warm sympathetic word, spoken in the right time, might have in many cases effected the desired result. Appeal to a prisoner's self interest and manhood, inspire him with new hopes, and hold out to him the prize, not the rod of punishment, but the beacon light of reward, as the great motive power for reformation—and there are very few who will not comprehend in good earnest the struggle for a new and better life.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The Chaplain, in his report, gives a clear and encouraging account of the various duties he has so successfully performed in the different branches of his department. In reference to it I desire to say only that I most cheerfully indorse his recommendation relating to an enlargement of the prison library, and sincerely trust that his suggestion may be favorably considered and a liberal appropriation be made for that purpose.

The *physician*, always vigilant and faithful, reports a very good state of health. Only four deaths occurred during the past year, and since the organization of the institution twenty-two out of a population of 3817.

Another interesting feature may be mentioned in connection with this subject. Though many of our inmates are employed on machinery altogether foreign to them and not without danger in their motions, not a single accident has happened to cause the loss of an injury.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to my subordinate officers, especially to the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, for their cordial co-operation and for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I am under lasting obligations for your judicious counsels and firm support, so essential to the welfare and successful administration of the affairs of the institution. Very respectfully,

HENRY CORDIER, Superintendent.

THE PIPE LINE TROUBLES.

A Card from Dr. Hostetter.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It has not been my custom to reply to attacks on myself nor misrepresentations of my acts, as the attacks have been common and the misrepresentations frequent, but I am forced to break over this rule by the misrepresentations contained in an article on the fourth page of your issue of this morning, headed "The Power's Run Insurrection."

The first misrepresentation to which I wish to call attention is the following:

"Under the extraordinary circumstances surrounding this case, a body of organized men, acting in concert under a recognized head, and armed and equipped for an unlawful purpose, having taken forcible possession of property not their own, in defiance of law and in contempt of the decisions of the courts, an extraordinary remedy was demanded, if it were possible to obtain such."

The "defiance of law," the "arming and equipping" "the force" has all been on the side of the railroad and not on our side. The Conduit Company owns the bed in Power's Run in fee simple, having purchased it of the owner and holding a deed for the same. The Railroad Company have merely the right of way, acquired by purchase of the bed of the canal, on which was over the run by an acquaduct, that is the right to span the run by a bridge.

This fact has *never been denied by a court*. The Conduit Company took peaceable possession and put down their pipe.

The Railroad Company employees, with Mr. Creighton at their head, came from Altoona, invaded the premises, with a paramilitar company, belonging to the State, and, taking forcible possession, tore up the pipe, built Forts Hampton and Creighton, established a military camp, sent out pickets and a guard and required a pass word from all passing, and not a word was said or suggested by high officials as to granting an extraordinary remedy.

In view of these facts, which cannot be successfully disputed, I ask if riotous proceedings have not characterized the company represented by the party making the information, rather than the Conduit Company, and also whether *Squire* Sterrett should not at once proceed against them.

To continue: On Monday last the oil men returned, two thousand in number, and finding Creighton's army off guard, *quietly* (not riotously) took possession, as was proven by the witnesses yesterday; no violence was used, nobody was afraid. Yet we are told that in the case of the oil men an extraordinary remedy is granted. A pretended charge of riot is gotten up, and over thirty men, peaceable employees of the pipe company, including many of the neighbors, who were idle lookers-on, were arrested without warrant and brought before Justice Hasson, and without warrant not rebuked, but an attempt made to hold them.

I assumed, and very properly, I think, the position that those who had committed no offense; they had been arrested without warrant; they were then in a temple of justice, unlawfully imprisoned, and that the presiding magistrate was bound to *commit them to prison;* if they did, a heavy responsibility would follow and punish the unlawful act—and the result proved my surmise to be correct. Wisdom and the railroad attorneys and officials and the justice found they had an elephant on their hands, and they let down completely and discharged the men without bail.

In a word, the cheap attempt of the railroad lawyer to make capital against me is absurd. They were in a bad predicament, and knew it, and the stilted and fictitious sympathy for the "force" the workingmen with badges and pick-handles" was the cheapest kind of clap-trap.

It certainly seems strange that the eye of justice should have failed to notice that riot against which he should have taken such extraordinary measures did not occur until after his posse left the ground! It was the tearing up of the pipes by that mob of innocence "Creighton" that constituted riot. The Conduit Company tore up nothing, had no arms, in fact were peaceable. And it is no less strange that the President Judge of our courts should condescend to leave his exalted station and take the role of a *simple country squire*, when there were others whose special duty it is to attend to such cases.

The very fact that he found it necessary to in effect apologize for his course would lead one to infer that he was by no means certain of his position. Judges very rarely condescend to give reasons for their exercise of power, and when the power is the least problematical it should be cautiously exercised. I would also ask if the Honorable Judge, acting as 'Squire, characterized the proceedings at Power's run as gross violation of law, what would the philosophion of the acts of the railroad in coning into this county, with loaded arms, unlawfully in their possession, to attack men in peacable possession of their own property.

Respectfully,

D. HOSTETTER.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

Coal Tipples Burned at Swissvale and Turtle Creek.

In Thursday night two coal tipples, belonging to the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, at Turtle Creek, were fired by incendiaries and totally destroyed. On the same night the clock house at Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s works, at Swissvale, was destroyed in the same way. These works are five miles apart, and both are on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The houses must have been fired by different hnds, and yet there was evidently concert oaction. Suspicion attaches to some of thstrikling workmen at the works were impartial operation, and employed hands nt connected with the organization. The New York and Cleveland company, it is sid, were filling orders for some other coal companies, while men were on a strike.

Doubtless the great mass of those engged in mining are peaceable and well-reasning citizens, but they have among them desperadoes who do nt hesitate to commit the most agrant crimes, when actuated by a spirit of revenge. The threats, intimidations and assaults, for the purpose of deterring non-union men from working, ad the destruction of the property of coal operators who have incurred displeasure, are not the most serious offenses of which these lawless men have been guilty. They have even resorted to murder, in our own county, as in the case of Mr. Ostman, of the Duquesne coal works, and yet scarcely one of the guilty parties has been arrested. It is about time an example should be made of some of these incendiaries and murderers, as there is no probability that these outrages will cease until some of the offenders are made to feel the heavy hand of the law.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

Proceedings at the Merchants' Exchange —General Brisbin Describes the Grasshopper Devastation, and Solicits Aid for the Sufferers—The Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Call a Public Meeting.

There was a large attendance of merchants on 'Change yesterday, and according to previous announcement, General J. S. Brisbin, U.S. Army, who is the agent of the Nebraska State Aid and Relief Society, to solicit relief for the sufferers by the grasshopper devastation in the West, appeared and made an address upon the subject of the destitution and suffering in the portions of the State referred to. At the conclusion of the General's remarks, the following action was had:

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER.

WHEREAS, General Brisbin, of Nebraska, having made a presentation to the Chamber or Commerce of the destitute and suffering condition of the people of Nebraska and Kansas, in consequence of the destruction of their crops by the grasshoppers,

Resolved, That the Mayors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny be requested to call a meeting of the citizens of the two cities to meet in the upper hall of the Germania Bank building, Monday, February 8th, at 11:30 A. M., to take such prompt and immediate action as the circumstances of the case demand.

Resolved, That Messrs. John F. Dravo, Wm. McCreery, Edward Gregg, Johnathan Gallagher and C. Meyran be a committee to wait on the Mayors of the two cities requesting them to issue the call as above requested.

CALL FOR A MEETING.

In compliance with the above action of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, we, Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh and O. Phillips, Mayor of the city of Allegheny, request our citizens to meet on Monday February 8th, 11:30 o'clock A. M., in the upper hall of the Germania Savings bank building, and take such action as may be deemed necessary for the relief of the starving people of Kansas and Nebraska.

WM. C. MCCARTHY,
Mayor of City of Pittsburgh.
O. PHILLIPS,
Mayor of City of Allegheny.

General Brisbin desires the publication of the following, with the hope that it will be copied by the press generally:

To the People of Western Pennsylvania:

There are at the present moment ten thousand people on the western border of Nebraska, and twenty thousand in the State of Kansas wholly dependent on public charity for their bread. These people lost all their crops, last summer, by grasshoppers, and now that the cold winter is upon them, are destitute, and must be fed or they will starve. Their necessities are great, much greater than the people of the East generally believe. Scarcely anything could be said or written that would picture too strongly the condition of the people in some of the counties of Kansas and Nebraska. I am appealed to to do what I can to make known the pitiable condition of thousands on the plains who, through no fault of their own, have been brought to absolute want. I gladly do so, and only hope my appeal may be instrumental in relieving, in some measure, the suffering in those far off valleys of the West.

These men who have suddenly been rendered destitute with their families are our pioneers—the advance guard of our civilization—fast settling up the beautiful West. They are farmers, a class of people who never beg, and would rather work themselves to death than be called paupers. The disaster that has fallen upon them is one no human foresight or labor could arrest, and they are powerless to relieve themselves. It is clearly the duty of those more fortunate in other States to help the suffering ones.

The Aid Societies of Kansas and Nebraska announce that they have only sufficient food to last the vast army dependent upon them for support a few days longer. There is, I think, good cause for alarm and real danger that the Aid Society may break down in mid winter, and should this happen we would have what never occurred before in America—*death by starvation of large numbers of people.* Let the citizens of the East come promptly to the support of the Aid Societies and furnish the necessary means to buy bread for these people until an appropriation can be obtained —from Congress or some other means provided for feeding them. I respectfully request the editors of papers in Western Pennsylvania to copy this notice and make known in their own way to their readers the condition of the people in the West, and to do all in their power to aid in relieving them. I would suggest that many editors as can do so open subscriptions at their offices and call upon their readers for contributions. Clergymen are also invited to aid in this matter through their congregations.

The destitute people of Nebraska, thanks to the generous citizens of the East, are indeed well clothed—from head to foot with great need of clothing in Kansas. Through the kindness of Mr. William McCreery, a Kansas Nebraska Relief Depot has been opened in building No. 371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. All donations of clothing, groceries or money addressed to the above place will carry safely and be thankfully received. The Pennsylvania Railroad will carry free, and arrangements will at once be made for free transportation over other lines. At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce held this morning it was determined to call a mass meeting of citizens for Monday night next, to appoint committees and devise ways and means for aiding the Kansas-Nebraska sufferers. I hope the country will co-operate with the city in this good work.

JAMES S. BRISBIN,
U. S. Army.

The authority under which General Brisbin asks aid of our citizens is as follows:

ROOMS NEBRASKA STATE AID AND RELIEF SOCIETY,
OMAHA, NEB., January 1st, 1875.

GENERAL JAMES S. BRISBIN, United States Army—*Dear Sir.* You are respectfully informed that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nebraska State Aid and Relief Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That General James S. Brisbin be requested to proceed East and solicit aid for the destitute people of Nebraska.

You will please proceed East with as little delay as possible, and by every exertion in your power to obtain supplies of money, clothing and grain for our suffering people. [Signed,]

E. O. C. ORD, Chairman,
ALVIN SAUNDERS, Treasurer,
EZRA MILLARD, Prest. Omaha Nat. B'k,
O. N. RAMSEY, Merchant,

JOHN F. FRONT, U. S. A., Sec'y. Society.

General J. S. Busbin proceeds East by my authority and knowledge, and is fully authorized to receive and receipt for any destitute people. He is personally well known to me, and I can earnestly commend him to the favorable consideration of the charitable people of Philadelphia and other cities he may visit.

ROBERT W. FURNAS, Governor.

[Seat of State].

JOHN J. COOPER, Secretary of State.

The other commission is similar in form, being issued by Lieutenant Governor E. S. Stover, Chairman Executive Committee Kansas Relief Society, stamped with the seal of the State and countersigned by the Governor of Kansas, Thomas A. Osborn. This commission bears date of January 26th, 1875.

The editor of the Kearney *Register* (Nebraska), says: We have so far hesitated to make any mention of suffering in Kearney county, owing to our lack of data on the subject; but having taken an exploring trip, are prepared to speak with considerable weight. We were accompanied on the trip by Mr. T. Marshall, Esq., the active and energetic relief agent at this point, and found a large amount of suffering, which was hard to be got at by any other means than those taken. We traveled from house to house, and in but few instances found anything but suffering—some needing food, some clothing, some seed, and all needing fuel.

The need of fuel seemed greater than any other one thing; and should we have another spell of cold weather, the suffering from this lack must be very great, as the principal article, buffalo chips, is about exhausted. The want of proper food and warmth has been the cause of much sickness in most all families, and their condition is such now that these virtual wants must be supplied or many will perish. We do not think, from our data, that one man in fifty has fuel for his teams or seed for the ground, let alone food or fuel. To our Eastern friends, who have plenty and to spare, we earnestly ask for such assistance as can consistently be given.

General Brisbin states that while what the editor of the Kearney *Register* says is true, The condition of the people in Kearney county is by no means as bad as that of those in many other counties.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Street Car Conductor Seriously, Probably Fatally, Injured.

About two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a conductor on the Oakland Passenger Railway, was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. When the car neared the foot of Logan street, going out Fifth avenue, a coal cart was being emptied, upon the right hand side, and, in consequence, the car had to stop. The conductor, Mr. Samuel Stewart, proceeded to the front platform, and, while standing on the side of it, "hurried up" the driver of the cart, who was in the position named, the horse attached to the cart was moved out, and suddenly, or without the notice of the conductor, the animal turned directly toward the car. One of the shafts of the cart suddenly struck Stewart on the right side and he was dangerously injured. The unfortunate man was carried into the dry goods store of Mr. Chas. Low, and medical aid summoned. Subsequently he was taken to his home in the Eighth ward, It is feared that his injuries are fatal, and last evening there was a report that he had died. Mr. Stewart has a family.

Allegheny Council Committees.

The Printing Committee, at their meeting last night, awarded the contract for printing the blank books and annual reports to Dickson & McKallip, at $537.

The Gas Committee ordered an ordinance for the appointment of a person to supervise the erection of lamp-posts.

A SHARPER FOILED

Plan to Secure a Draft for $932.

We have been in possession, for some time past, of the main facts embodied in the following statement, clipped from the Uniontown *Standard*:

When Mr. Nicholas McCollough left Denver last fall, he left the management of his business with Colonel T. B. Searight, with instructions to send him a draft on New York, when making settlements. Mr. McCollough stopped in Pittsburgh several days on his return home, and it is the supposition that some shipper overheard him talking about his business affairs with a friend. The sharper got knowledge of about the time Mr. McCollough expected to receive a draft from Mr. Searight. Mr. McCollough came on to Uniontown, and was resting quite easy in regard to his money, as he had directed Col. Searight to send draft to Uniontown. This was in October. On the 21st of January, Mr. McCollough got a letter from Col. Searight, stating that "proceeds of draft (amounting to $932) were still lying on New York draft, care of Mr. Thompson, Pittsburgh *Commercial*, sometime ago, as you directed." This was a complete surprise to Mr. McCollough, as he had sent no such directions. He telegraphed to Col. Searight for an explanation, as he did not know the man Thompson, and had never instructed Col. Searight to send draft to Pittsburgh. Col. Searight replied that he had received a letter purporting to come from McCollough, directing him to forward the draft to Pittsburgh, care of J. C. Thompson, and that the handwriting was so well counterfeited, that he thought it was all right and forwarded the draft. The draft was on the Fourth National Bank of New York, and Mr. McCollough telegraphed not to pay the draft. He received an answer that the draft had not yet been presented and would not be paid. Mr. McCollough went to Pittsburgh to see if he could trace the draft. He visited the *Commercial* office, and ascertained that the letter had been received at the office, in December, and as no one called for it, it was sent up into the composing room, thinking it was intended for some of the compositors. Mr. Thompson, a printer, denied all knowledge of the person using his name in the transaction. Charles J. McCormick, a Uniontown printer working on the *Commercial*, saw the letter, and being well acquainted with Mr. McCollough, took it and kept it for a few days, intending to send it to Uniontown. The letter had been knocked around so much that it became torn, and McCormick found the draft in it. He took the letter and gave it to the bookkeeper of the COMMERCIAL office, and told him its contents, and not to give it to any one unless he sent for him to identify the person. This was on the 24th of December. That same evening, while the night clerk was on duty, a person called at the counting room and asked if a letter had been received for Mr. Nicholas McCollough, addressed in the care of J. C. Thompson. The clerk told him that there was a letter there for a Mr. McCollough, but was locked up in the safe, and he would have to call next morning and get it from the bookkeeper. Next morning the man returned and got the letter. During this time Mr. McCollough had been telegraphing to Denver and New York, and on the 28th of January, received the following dispatch from Col. Searight: "All right now, I think, but very mysterious; thieves foiled; look in Uniontown yesterday, and registered letter, with Mrs. Fields." Last Saturday, Mr. McCollough got the registered letter, and what was his surprise, to find the draft in it. His name had been erased and some other name substituted; this again had been entirely obliterated. The thief, it is supposed, failed to get the money at some Pittsburgh bank, had sent the draft back to Denver, to Mr. Thomas Fields, City Treasurer, requesting him to obtain a duplicate and send it to Mr. McCollough to Uniontown. The letter was written with a lead pencil and had no signature, and Colonel Searight has it now in his possession. Mr. McCollough strongly suspects a young man residing in Pittsburgh, as the person who attempted to play this sharp trick upon him, and he had better keep his eye skinned, or Nick McCollough will use something more forcible than loquacity in his presence.

Suit for Damages.

Allen J. Fairfax, colored, commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, this morning, against John Havey, for damages for alleged false arrest. The plaintiff sets forth that on Tuesday, the 3d inst., he was arrested on a warrant issued by a Alderman Anderson, an information having been made by the defendant, charging him with the larceny of a coat and a shawl. He alleges that the charge is false, and that it was maliciously and wickedly made; that he was subjected to the trouble and pecuniary loss by the arrest, also great damage and detriment to his good name. A summons was issued.

The Appropriation Ordinance.

The sub-committee of the Finance Committee, of which Mr. Aiken, is chairman, appointed to consider the matter of appropriations for the ensuing year, and to prepare a draft of an ordinance, have held several private sessions. It is understood that they have completed their labors, and that a meeting of the Finance Committee will now be called to consider the result.

As the firemen, in fact all the city officers, are debarred from their pay for the month of January until the appropriations are made, it would seem proper that the matter be attended to promptly.

Grand College Concert.

A vocal and instrumental concert, of more than ordinary merit and attraction, will be given at the Pittsburgh Female College, on Tuesday evening, February 9th. Professors Nicoll, De Ham and Meller, Mrs. Scudder, Miss Atkinson and the Quintette Club will participate. All who can possibly attend should do so, as the entertainment will be an exceedingly enjoyable one. Tickets can be had at the usual places and at the door.

Attempted Burglary.

At an early hour yesterday morning burglars attempted to force an entrance into the shoe store of Mr. Jacob Och, on Carson, above Twenty-eighth street, South Side. The wire sh